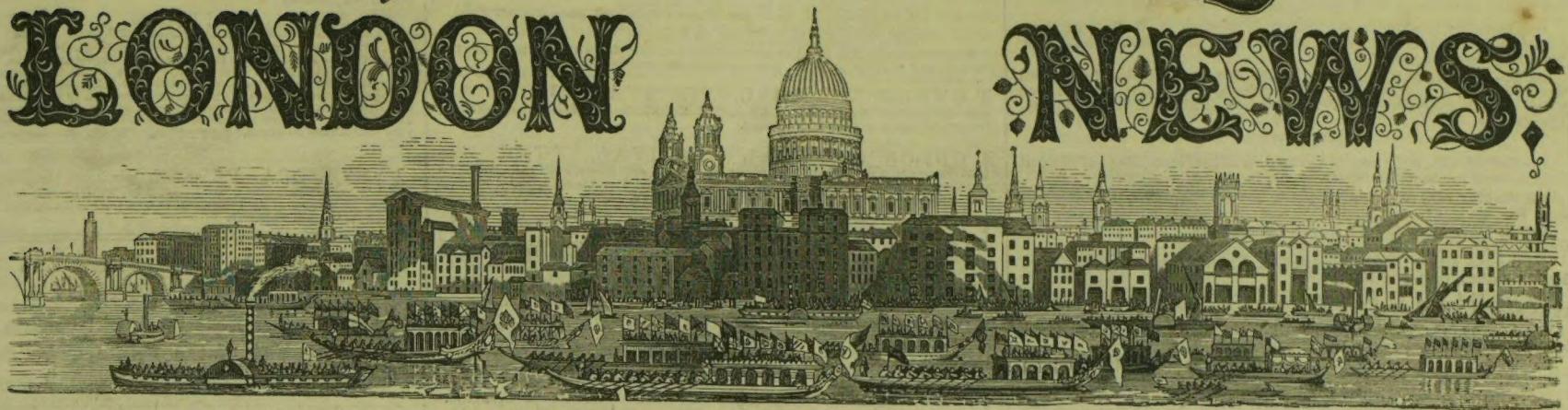


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

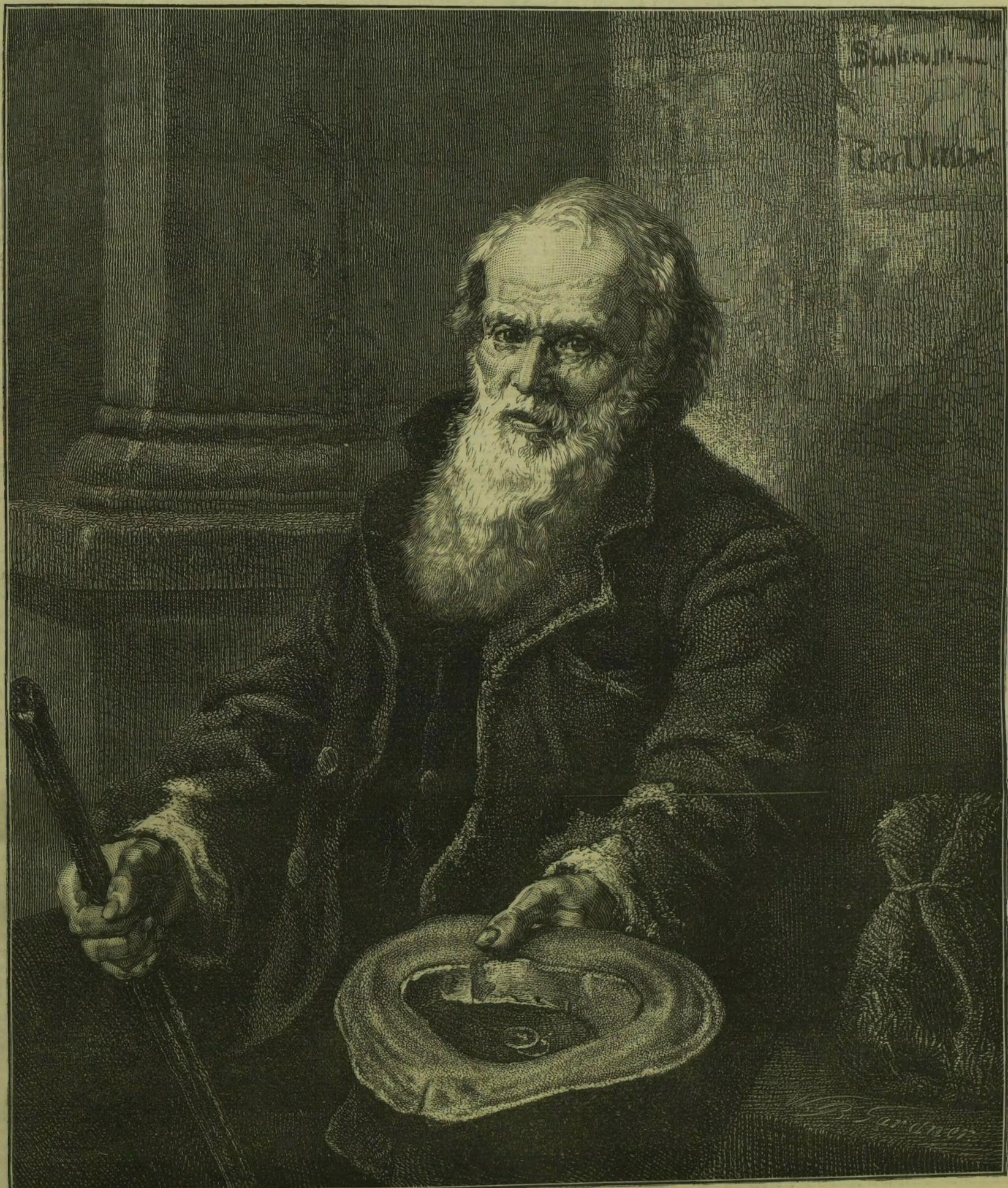


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"A MENDICANT," BY E. STAMMEL.



the Cortes will be likely to be overawed by mob violence. The Legislative Body is proceeding without loss of time, but also without undue precipitancy, to organise itself. The Executive will doubtless take all requisite precautions for guarding the independence of the Constituent Assembly. Much has been written, both from Spain and on the outside of it, respecting the opinions and intentions of Federal Republicans, which can only be accepted as reflecting the fantastic hues and grotesque forms which they take in the minds of the party of ex-Monarchists. A strong retroactive spirit is asserting itself in undertones in most of the western and central States of Europe. In Spain it is biding its time and its opportunity. At present it contents itself with defaming, and thereby paralysing, the political authority which it cannot visibly control. Dreams, fantasies, falsehoods, are let loose on every hand, intended to beget apprehension in the public mind, and to produce in it an indisposition to receive even what is good from Republican sources. The Cortes will soon put their own practical definition on the policy they have been elected to embody in Constitutional law. For ourselves, we prefer to wait until they have done so. It may be that they will show themselves unequal to the occasion. It is not, however, from the pens of their bitterest enemies, but from their own acts, that we would learn what they will not do as well as what they propose to do.

Senores Figueras and Castelar have before them an unquestionably difficult task, but not more difficult than that of the late General Prim, if so much so. Hitherto they have discharged the duties suddenly devolved upon them by the abandonment of King Amadeus by his ex-monarchist friends with more success than most of their enemies, or than many of their adherents, had anticipated for them. But the recent change in the Government of France, by which M. Thiers is succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, is felt by the Spanish Republic to be "a heavy blow, and sore discouragement." The new President of the French Republic will have it in his power, as, it is supposed, he will have it in his inclination, to put many an obstacle in the way of the consolidation of Republican institutions, whether in France or in Spain, and to smooth the way for a Monarchical restoration. But, after all, the impediments to be surmounted in either country before it would be possible to give an occupant to the throne are just now even more intractable than those which beset the organisation of the Republic. The problem now in process of solution is not only deeply interesting as a matter of speculation, but is specially important as a matter of practical politics. Spain would have done better, in our view of the case, had her grandes patriots surrounded, honoured, and aided the King they had chosen. Their selfishness drove the high-spirited Amadeus from the throne, and they have no candidate in whom they can agree to replace him. Might it not be as decorous as it would be useful, that they should now acquiesce in the results they have themselves made inevitable? That they will not we are fully convinced. Things look promising, some will conclude—promising, at least, for the extension of Liberalism over the Continent. No doubt. In the long run, the better destinies of humanity always move onward. But the movement is by no means continuous. It is subject to great alternations; and one is anxious to foreknow, if that were possible, whether, in Spain or elsewhere, the next few years are to witness the orderly progress of law, freedom, and justice, or a retrocession towards despotic principles and military dictatorates.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle, where her Majesty will remain until about the 16th inst., when the Court will return to Windsor Castle. The Queen received on Thursday week, by telegraph, the distressing intelligence that Prince Frederick, the second son of Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, had fallen out of a window. Two hours later her Majesty heard with much sorrow the announcement of the fatal termination of this sad accident. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel. The Marquis of Ripon dined with her Majesty. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove on the north side of the Dee, via Invercauld to the Linn of Quoish. After a stay of an hour at the Falls, her Majesty returned via Braemar to the castle. The Rev. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's, arrived at Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated. The Marquis of Ripon and the Rev. Principal Tulloch dined with her Majesty. Principal Tulloch left the castle on the following day.

The Queen during the week has paid several visits to her tenantry upon the Royal estates and to relatives of her personal attendants in the Glen of Aberarder, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Clarke, Belmore, at whose house her Majesty partook of refreshment. The Queen also visited Mr. Francis Leyes at Crofts. Her Majesty has also driven to Loch Callater and other places of interest.

The Countess of Erroll has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Duchess of Roxburghe has left the castle for Floors Castle.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Inverness yesterday (Friday) week at Kensington Palace. Princess Christian and the Duke of Edinburgh had luncheon with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck visited the Prince and Princess. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne also visited their Royal Highnesses on the previous day. On Saturday the Princess visited the Duchess of Inverness. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the 10th Hussars

at Willis's Rooms. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Albert H. Sitwell, and the Dean of Windsor officiated. On Monday Prince Oscar, second son of the King of Sweden visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade at the London Tavern. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on a visit to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres at Haigh Hall, for the purpose of opening the Wigan Infirmary, which ceremony took place on the following day. A procession was formed at Haigh Hall, consisting of the carriages of the Royal and distinguished visitors at Haigh Hall and those of the Mayor and Corporation of Wigan and other officials, together with a procession of various friendly societies. A troop of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry, a troop of the Lancashire Hussars, and the Wigan volunteers, as well as numerous bands, were in attendance. Many thousands of school children were ranged along the line of route, and the streets were profusely decorated. The utmost good order prevailed among the immense concourse of people assembled. Upon arriving at the infirmary the Prince and Princess were conducted to a dais, after which an address was presented by the Mayor, to which the Prince replied. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards walked through the bazaar which was held in aid of the funds of the institution and through a portion of the industrial exhibition. After partaking of luncheon the Prince and Princess inspected the infirmary, and afterwards returned to Haigh Hall. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses drove to Bolton, and opened the new Townhall. The Prince and Princess and suite arrived at Bolton from Haigh Hall about one o'clock. They were met at the boundary of the borough by the Mayor and Corporation, Lord Bradford, Lord Ellesmere, the Bishop of Manchester, the borough and county members, and Mayors of surrounding boroughs. Escorted by the 7th Dragoon Guards and a detachment of yeomanry, and followed by a number of trade and friendly societies, each preceded by a band, the procession paraded the principal thoroughfares. Thousands of people lined the road, and the reception accorded to the Prince and Princess was of the most enthusiastic character. We shall give fuller particulars next week with our illustrations.

A meeting of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall was held on Thursday week, at Clarence House, to arrange for a fête at the Exhibition and Royal Albert Hall to the Shah of Persia, at which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present. A committee, with the Prince as president, was appointed to carry out the details.

The Prince has taken Coworth Park, Sunninghill, the residence of Mr. J. A. Arbuthnot, High Sheriff for Berks, for the Ascot race week, and will drive to the races in the usual Ascot state on the two grand days, Tuesday and Thursday.

The Prince and Princess are expected at Vienna about the middle of August, to attend the award of prizes at the Universal Exhibition, on Aug. 18.

Major-General Probyn has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

#### PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse, second son of Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Louis (Princess Alice of England), who was in the third year of his age, met with an accident, on Thursday week, at the palace, Darmstadt, which terminated fatally three hours after. The younger Royal children were, as customary, taken to Princess Louis's bed-room at a quarter to eight o'clock in the morning. Prince Ernest ran into an adjoining room, the window of which was open, as was also that of the Princess's room. Her Royal Highness hastily followed the young Prince, leaving Prince Frederick in her room and Princess Victoria on the bed. The Princess, hearing a noise, returned instantly into the room, but only to see the unhappy child falling from the window to the ground, a distance of 24 ft., he having let fall a toy, and, in endeavouring to recover it, overbalanced himself. No bones were broken, but the Prince never recovered consciousness, and death ensued at eleven o'clock. The Imperial Crown Princess of Germany visited Princess Louis on Saturday. The funeral took place at six o'clock that evening. The Prince was buried in the family mortuary chapel in the Rosenhöhe. The service was commenced in the palace, after which the coffin was conveyed in Princess Louis's carriage, her Royal Highness alone accompanying it to the Rosenhöhe. The funeral cortège consisted only of the Grand Duke and Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse, with the several Ministers and Court officials, and Miss Bower, formerly a governess in the Royal family. Mr. Evan Baillie, the British Chargé-d'Affaires at Darmstadt, represented the Queen at the funeral. Dr. Simon was the officiating minister. Princess Louis has borne her deep bereavement with calm resignation. The utmost sympathy has been evinced for both Prince and Princess Louis. The following were the orders for the English Court's going into mourning on Sunday last for Prince Frederick, grandson of the Queen. The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Wednesday, June 4 inst.—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Sunday, the 8th inst., the Court to go out of mourning. Court mourning was not ordered at Darmstadt, the Prince being under twelve years old.

The Duke of Edinburgh will lay the first stone of the new school-room of the Merchant Taylors' School in the Charterhouse on Friday, the 20th inst.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée on Wednesday at the Horse Guards.

It is understood that a marriage will shortly take place between the Duke of Norfolk and Mdlle. Montalembert, daughter of the illustrious author and statesman.

The Duke of Leinster has arrived at his residence on Carlton House-terrace from Carton House, Maynooth.

Countess Bernstorff, accompanied by Count André and other members of her family, has left town for Eastbourne.

Countess Beust has left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, for the Continent.

The President of the Board of Trade and Frances Countess Waldegrave have returned from Dudbrook, Essex, to their residence in Carlton-gardens.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone have returned to their residence on Carlton House-terrace, from visiting the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, and Hardwicke Hall, Derbyshire.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce has returned to town from Duffryn, Aberdare.

#### "THE MENDICANT."

The painter and the subject of this picture are probably German; but the custom of street-begging, though interdicted by police laws in many Continental States, is of no particular country, for it rests upon the foundation of human indolence—a touch of nature that "makes the whole world kin." Our London Society for the Organisation of Charitable Relief has lately endeavoured to supersede this practice by establishing district offices for the registration of applicants and the investigation of their real condition; each subscriber to the society being furnished with a store of tickets, which he may give, instead of pence or shillings, to those who waylay him for the extortion of thoughtless alms in his daily walks about town. The wretched-looking bearer of such a ticket, when he or she calls at the district office, is entitled, in case of present actual hunger, to a small loaf of dry bread, which very few choose to accept. This test of sincerity in destitution, the direct offer of plain food without a relish, might often prove effectual to detect the lazy and dishonest pretender. How many times have we seen the broken meat and slices of bread which were given at the area-railings by the kind maids of a wealthy kitchen tossed with contempt into the mud of the street! The hat is still held out for copper coin or silver, while people who know not the exact sum in their pockets are easily persuaded to careless giving; but the testimony of all who have well studied this question is decidedly against such facile indulgence in the luxury of doing *fancied* good. There is real poverty to be helped and soothed: but it does not walk the principal streets. It must be sought in the garret or cellar, in squalid courts and alleys of the town, where the sick and starving may lie neglected till the feet of more earnest Charity be guided that way. Common begging in the streets, let us once more observe, is maintained by the mutual indolence of beggar and giver. The late Archbishop Whately used to say, "Well, I've committed many sins in my life; but of one fault I never was guilty; I never gave a penny to a beggar in the street!"

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Little or no excuse has been made for the miserable performance of Hochstapler in the Derby. Certainly it is said that The Snail and another of the runners cannoned against him; but this seems hardly sufficient to account for such a complete collapse. Of course, since his defeat, certain writers who prophesied his success cannot abuse him sufficiently, and "rank impostor" is the mildest term applied to him. "Rank impostors" do not, however, mount the hill at the finish of the R.M. in the brilliant style in which he did; nor could an animal who deserved such a title cut down the speedy Colonel without the slightest effort. We shall, therefore, wait anxiously for his next public appearance, which will probably take place on the Continent, as he was sent back to Prussia a few days ago. Gang Forward and Kaiser ran as truly as possible to their Newmarket form. The Fyfield colt came badly down the hill, and was in trouble before his old opponent; but, as in the Two Thousand, the ascent stopped Kaiser. Doncaster is evidently a fine stayer, but he was so very backward a month ago that we doubted if he would be quite ready even for the St. Leger, and certainly had no idea that he could possibly improve at the rate of about 7lb. per week. Suleiman is merely a handicap horse; and Chandos died away just at the critical point, which might have been confidently anticipated, as a very slight study of his pedigree makes it surprising that he should have stayed as far as he did, though there was no finer-looking horse in the race. No victory could have been more popular than that of Mr. Merry, for such disappointments as he has suffered with animals like Dundee, Buckstone, Liddington, Marksman, Macgregor, King of the Forest, and others deserve a rich recompense.

The sport on the Friday was decidedly superior to that of any previous day. The field for the Oaks was much larger than that which came to the post for the Derby; but the fillies, taken as a whole, did not compare favourably with the colts. Lord Falmouth's pair—Cecilia and Silver Ring—are very good-looking: indeed, we preferred the former to anything in the paddock. Oxford Mixture is a sweetly pretty mare, and looked better than we have ever previously seen her; and Marie Stuart had lost the soft look which was so noticeable on the One Thousand day. Still we do not think she has grown and thickened as much as might have been expected since last year. Angela also pleased us; but we cannot say a good word for any of the others. The race needs no description, as Marie Stuart had it in hand from start to finish, and might have won by a hundred yards, as, from all we hear, she must be immensely superior to her opponents. The result of the One Thousand was thus completely reversed, and the plan of running it over the Rowley instead of the Ditch Mile does not seem to have made it a more reliable guide to the Oaks. After Mr. Merry's second great success people—to quote a well-known sporting writer—seemed to take "yellow fever," and the Blair Athol—Theresa filly, an own sister to Ethus, was backed against the field for the Acorn Stakes. She, however, had no chance with Peggy Dawdle, who made the whole of the running and won very cleverly indeed. We much regret to state that her owner, Mr. Kirk, who raced under the name of Ross Bruce, was thrown from a mail phaeton on Saturday last, and died from the effects of the injuries he received. The field for the Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate must have been very moderate, as Mr. Winkle managed to win, even with his 10-lb. penalty; and a double dead-heat for the Durdans Stakes concluded a most successful meeting.

There have been race meetings at Manchester, Winchester, Croydon, and elsewhere during the present week, but none of them need any special notice.

On Saturday last the large kennel of greyhounds belonging to Lord Lurgan was sold at Aldridge's. Thirty-one lots realised upwards of £500, and the highest price was made by Lady Thrifty, for whom Mr. Hodges gave 67 gs.

The most important cricket-match that has yet been played—"North v. South"—took place at Lord's ground on Monday and Tuesday last. It was for the benefit of George Wootton, "as a mark of esteem for his long services and exemplary conduct," and, as about 13,000 spectators were present on the two days, it was a great pecuniary success. Thanks principally to Martin M'Intyre, who in the first innings of the South took eight wickets at a merely nominal expense, and also made a fine score of 77, the North won by 84 runs. Southerton bowled very well for the South, taking ten wickets, and Jupp (not out, 50) and Mr. W. Yardley (50) were the chief run-getters.

A sculling-match in irrigated boats was decided, on Tuesday last, in Watney Channel, Barrow. The competitors were Robert Bagnall and William Turvey. Long odds were laid on the former, and he won with ease, which might have been expected when it is remembered that he is in the prime of life and considered quite good enough to aspire to the title of champion, while his opponent is more than forty years of age.

We have received a *Sportsman's Time Table and Guide for Scotland*, which is published monthly by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and seems a useful compilation.



THE NEW TOWNSHALL OF BOLTON, LANCASHIRE, OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THURSDAY LAST.



NATIVES OF THE CAUCASUS, NORTH OF MINGRELIA.

## SUANETIA, CAUCASUS.

Suanetia is the name bestowed in ancient times upon a mountain valley of the Caucasus, south of Mount Elbrous, concealed by the lofty ranges on every side. It is in these glacier-seamed mountain sides that the river Ingur has its rise. Nowhere in Europe does the scenery of the wildest region equal in rugged grandeur the scale on which mountains and deep valleys are here projected; nowhere in Europe are the people more savage and uncivilised.

When the Russian empire first gained a hold upon the Caucasian tribes, a few years since, some efforts were made to establish order amongst these children of the mist; but such attempts failed. Only the semblance of authority is preserved by the settlement of a handful of Cossack troopers in one of the largest villages. The country has a bad reputation, and is but rarely traversed by Englishmen. Herr Radde, the distinguished Russian savant residing at Tiflis, some years ago passed through this country; and later it was visited by Mr. Douglas Freshfield, on his way to Mount Elbrous. The observations of both these gentlemen have been recorded in their books.

Suanetia seems to have been generally united with Mingrelia, but at times was treated as a province of the Imeritan kingdom. The country is now independent of all rule, and is known as Free Suanetia, ruled, somewhat after the old Scottish system, by a head of the clan, to whom a kind of service is paid. Owing to the continual state of lawlessness in which the people have lived time out of mind, they dwell in fortified buildings. Mr. Freshfield compares the appearance of these fortified Suanetian villages to "a group of square-sided, armless windmills, closely crowded together, and surrounded by low stone-built barns with sloping roofs." He was struck by the utterly savage aspect of the people, especially the children, who pressed to the front. These, like the grown members of the population, were armed with daggers, pistols, and guns, wrapped in sheep-skin covers. The men wore sheep-skin caps, which shaded their eyes, and added to the uncouth ferocity of their aspect. The women were very ugly, but their dress was of no peculiar character. The children were wild-looking ragamuffins, with matted locks; they ran about half naked, clad in one tattered garment of old cloth or sacking; some of the girls had the most savage faces. On the opposite side of the valley the country improves, and the people are less savage. Here the fields are surrounded with neatly-woven fences and tall trees, amongst which walnuts grew in clumps by the side of the path. As the elevation here was only 4500 ft., the vegetation was more luxuriant. At Latal the traveller found a regular farmyard, stocked with pigs and poultry, and guarded by a dog. This building consisted of two or three rooms on the ground floor, and a large barn full of hay. A projecting balcony afforded a pleasant resting-place; and so peaceful and pastoral was the scene spread out before him, that it was difficult to realise how many deeds of warfare and bloodshed had taken place here even within the last few years. In the upper valley, the chapel is a curious compromise between Christian teaching and the heathen worship it has almost supplanted. A collection of horns of the chamois and bouquetin is ranged, according to Kedde, with two crosses on each side of the altar; while the walls still retain some traces of ancient frescoes. In the lower valley, the account of his labours given by a priest who, with his wife, had come from Imeritia as a missionary, was anything but hopeful. "They are deaf," he said, "to all instruction; only by kindness can they in some degree be drawn towards it. In most of the villages of the Upper Suanetians it would be hard to find a man who has not committed one or more murders. At night every man drives his cattle into the courtyard, and carefully secures the great wooden doors of the outside wall."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, June 5.

The situation, to use a favourite French idiom, has been tacitly accepted by all parties. The new President seems to be setting quietly to work to accomplish the tasks which lie before him, and his line of conduct up to the present time seems to be marked by judicious unobtrusiveness. Of course, the issuing of certain proclamations has been the inevitable accompaniment of the acceptance of office in France for a long time past, and Marshal MacMahon could hardly be expected to deviate from the example set by so many of his predecessors. But, contrary to the general rule, his utterances have been short and to the point, somewhat reminding one of the famous Napoleonic bulletins. In one addressed to the army he tells them that the National Assembly, in choosing a President from their ranks, showed its confidence in their patriotism and ability to maintain respectful law and order, winding up by a short compliment especially directed to the troops in garrison at Versailles. This proclamation has been very favourably received by those to whom it was addressed.

Nor is the Marshal less chary of speech itself, for his reply to an influential deputation from the Conservative newspaper which waited upon him at the beginning of the week was of the briefest. After thanking them for the attention shown him, he told them that, so far as matters political were concerned, the new Government would content itself with following the line traced out by its predecessor. His great aim would be the maintenance of material and moral order, and in accomplishing this he trusted to receive the support of the deputation. Congratulations from abroad have not been wanting; and, strange to say, amongst the foremost have been letters respectively from the Pope and the King of Italy, the latter of whom entertains warm feelings of admiration for the gallant soldier whose services were of such importance to him in 1859. At home the Orleanists seem bent upon conciliating a man whose Bonapartist leanings appear for the time to be forgotten. The Count de Paris and he have paid each other mutual visits, and the Prince de Joinville, in a recent speech at Langres, extolled the President's "courage and honesty, which inspire us with equal confidence." Nor, I am happy to say, has M. Thiers been without a fair share of addresses expressing sympathy and admiration.

As for the Assembly, the storm of the week before last has been followed, as may have been expected, by a profound calm. After voting, on Friday last, by 488 against 66, a bill for the re-edification of the Colonne Vendôme, it adjourned until today. Under these circumstances, the column has been one of the stock subjects of conversation during the present week; for, although the bill provides for the reconstruction of this monument as it existed at the moment of demolition, nothing is said about the statue at the top. Therefore the Parisians, with that fondness for magnifying trifles which is their leading characteristic, have set to work to speculate as to whether or not the image of the late Emperor will be restored to its former position or whether some other specimen of the sculptor's art will be substituted. This question seems to occupy the attention of men's minds as firmly as though the summit of the column were the throne of France.

Some diplomatic, Ministerial, and prefectorial changes have

been made since I last wrote. M. Jules Ferry will probably be succeeded at the Court of Athens by M. Lefebvre, and M. Lanfrey at Berne by M. Target. The Marquis de Noailles has resigned his post at Washington. General du Barail, a dashing cavalry officer, who saw some smart service in Italy, and who has been commanding the cavalry of the Army of Versailles, has been made Minister of War, and numerous minor appointments, including that of M. Ferdinand Duval to the Prefecture of the Seine, have been published.

There is not much else to notice, beyond the financial deficit reported to have been discovered by M. Magne, the new Minister of Finance; the very unimportant letter written by M. Thiers to M. Trevenue, a Breton deputy, and turned into a three days' wonder by gossiping politicians; and the expected advent of the Shah, for whose reception the hotel of the President of the Corps Législatif is to be set apart. Little importance is attached to this visit from a political point of view, but, as is always the case when an illustrious stranger, especially one from the fabulously wealthy East is concerned, the excitement amongst the ladies is intense.

## SPAIN.

At the opening of the Cortes, on Sunday, Senor Orense, the oldest deputy, presided. Senor Figueras read the Message. He pointed to the fact that during such difficult times as those they had passed through he had not caused a drop of blood to be shed. The September revolution being anti-Monarchical, the Republic was inevitable. A Government of conciliation was desired; but conciliation had been destroyed by the ambition of some and the resistance of others. The Permanent Committee had been dissolved to avert a military dictatorship and save the Republic. Europe had viewed the proclamation of the Republic in Spain with distrust, arising from doubt concerning the aptitude of the Spaniards for Republican institutions. But a holy alliance or foreign intervention being equally improbable, Spaniards will choose the Government which suits them. The recognition of the Republic depended solely upon a policy of order at home. Europe was convinced that the Spanish Republic had no concern with European revolution, and was not ambitious of territorial aggrandisement. Senor Figueras added that the want of discipline in the army had been completely removed; he urged activity with a view to putting an end to the civil war, and promised a reorganisation of the magistracy. He also announced that the Government would bring in measures for separating Church and State. The condition of the finances was deplorable, but the Republic had contracted loans at 12 per cent, whereas the Monarchical Government had to borrow at 25. Fresh reforms would be introduced to facilitate the fulfilment of the national engagements. He solemnly promised to abolish slavery in Cuba, as had been done in Porto Rico. The navy had received a fresh impetus. Large sums of money would be devoted to increasing the number of schools. The speech of President Figueras is said to have produced an excellent impression.

Senor Orense was elected President of the Cortes by 140 votes. The Vice-Presidents elected were:—Senor Palanca, by 141 votes; Senor Cervera, by 136 votes; Senor Pedregal, by 83 votes; and Senor Quintero, by 68 votes. One hundred and two deputies voted.

Tranquillity prevails everywhere except in the provinces, where operations are being carried on against the Carlists. An Andalusian railway train has been stopped and plundered, and the driver killed.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel reviewed, on Sunday, at Rome, the National Guard. An immense crowd was present, and loudly cheered his Majesty. The King has distributed decorations to all the members of the suite of the Empress of Russia. The Czar has conferred upon Signor Visconti-Venosta the grand cross of the Order of Alexander-Newski for the cordial welcome which the Empress of Russia received during her journey in Italy.

Prince Amadeus received, on Monday, a deputation which came to present him with the civic crown of Turin. His Royal Highness thanked the people of this city for their fresh proof of affection, the object of which, he said, was to recognise in a son of the House of Savoy two qualities—fidelity to sworn obligations and honesty of purpose, of which he believed he had given evidence during his reign at Madrid. He accepted the crown of Spain in deference to public opinion, and in the hope of restoring to a generous people their ancient prosperity, by observing the Constitution. After employing all honest means to attain this end, and perceiving that he might be accused of causing civil discord, he preferred to abdicate the throne. The Prince's speech was received with shouts of "Long live Amadeus!"

Signor Rattazzi died at Frosinone on Thursday.

An energetic protest has been sent by the Generals of the religious orders in Rome to the President of the Chamber of Deputies against the Religious Corporations Bill. The Generals "appeal from the Italian Parliament to the Pope, the Bishops, and all Catholics, to the rights of association and property, to the public law of nations, and lastly to God."

The funeral of Alessandro Manzoni, which took place at Milan, on Thursday week, was the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in that city. About 200,000 persons were present, of whom 60,000 went to Milan for the express purpose of attending the funeral. Prince Humbert, the Duke of Aosta, Prince di Carignano, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, the Mayor, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs were the pall-bearers. The entire city was hung with mourning.

## GERMANY.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Berlin last Saturday evening and was welcomed by the Emperor, who presented to him the Crown Prince and the other Princes of the Royal house. The Emperor and the Shah then proceeded together, in a carriage drawn by six horses, to the Royal castle, amid the salvoes of artillery and the cheers of an immense crowd. Next day the Shah drove to Potsdam, on a visit to the Imperial Crown Prince and the Queen Dowager. On Monday the Shah went to the Zoological Gardens. His Majesty received Prince Bismarck, the Prime-Minister, Field Marshal Count von Roon, and Field Marshal von Moltke. The Shah also received the Diplomatic Corps, and afterwards was present at a concert. On Tuesday the Shah, accompanied by the Crown Prince, inspected the corps of cadets and paid a visit to the Empress Augusta, who has returned to Berlin. His Majesty was entertained at a state dinner. The Empress, in the absence of the Emperor from indisposition, proposed the Shah's health, to which the Shah responded, and proposed the health of the Emperor. On Wednesday the Shah attended a grand military parade, at which the Imperial Crown Prince represented the Emperor, who was still unwell. His Majesty received an influential deputation commanding to his favour the welfare of the Jews in Persia. He assured the deputation of his warmest interest in the matter. The telegrams go on to say:—"The Shah intends leaving Berlin on Friday. He will proceed first to Wiesbaden, where he will stay several days, journeying thence to Brussels, and arriving in London on June 18. His Majesty will embark at Ostend, and will be received there by seven British men-of-war, including four ironclads. At Brussels the

Shah will be received by Sir Henry Rawlinson, and at Dover by the Prince of Wales.

Dr. Joseph Hubert Reinkens, Professor at the Breslau University, has been elected German Missionary Bishop by the almost unanimous vote of the assembled Old Catholic priests and delegates of all the Old Catholic communities of Germany. It is announced that he has accepted his election.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The round of fêtes of which Vienna and its environs are to be the scene this summer may be said to have fairly commenced. The King of the Belgians, who arrived last Saturday week in Vienna, has been entertained several times by the Emperor and the Archdukes, notably at Schönbrunn, where a grand *fête de nuit* was given in his honour some nights ago. On Saturday his Majesty, who devoted much of his time to an inspection of the Exhibition, spent the day with the Emperor. Last week the Prince and Princess of Montenegro, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz also arrived in Vienna, and have taken part in the various fêtes given by the Kaiser and the aristocracy. On Sunday afternoon, moreover, the Czar of Russia, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Wladimir, also arrived at Vienna, and were received at the railway station by the Kaiser, the Archdukes, and most of the members of the diplomatic body. The Emperor gave a banquet on Monday to the Czar and the Grand Duke. In the evening there was a *thé dansante* in the Grand Gallery, at which the King of the Belgians was present. The King of the Belgians left for Ratisbon on Tuesday. There was a review on Wednesday in honour of the Czar.

## AMERICA.

There has been another great fire at Boston. Several streets, including large factories, hotels, and the Globe Theatre have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at 1,250,000 dols., of which 750,000 dols. are stated to be covered by insurance. Five firemen lost their lives.

Yesterday week was observed as a holiday throughout the States—rather a sad one, the occasion being the annual decoration of the graves of those who fell in the Civil War.

Captain Jack, with his few surviving comrades, was captured on Sunday, and the Modoc war thus brought to an end.

## AUSTRALIA.

It is announced from Melbourne that the Government of Victoria has contracted with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the mail service between Galle and Australia, for an annual subsidy of £90,000.

Sir George F. Bowen has held his inaugural levée at Melbourne, as Governor of Victoria.

Sir James Fergusson has arrived at Melbourne, and was to proceed to New Zealand on the 5th inst.

Madame Arabella Goddard's concert at Melbourne has been an immense success.

The submarine cable between Hong-Kong and Shanghai is broken.

By the death of M. Lebrun, M. Guizot, who is eighty-six years old, has become the oldest member of the French Academy.

Mr. Longfellow and Mr. W. Cullen Bryant have been elected members of the Russian Academy of Science.

A fire took place last Saturday in Constantinople and destroyed ten houses. Another fire has since occurred, being the sixth within four days.

It is announced in a Reuter's telegram that one of the Russian columns arrived, on April 29, at the frontier of the Khivan territory, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles from the city of Khiva.

Strenuous preparations are being made by the Achenees for an effective resistance to the Dutch. A telegram from Penang states that three vessels carrying the English flag have been fired into by a Dutch man-of-war.

The death of the Hon. Joseph Howe took place on Sunday last. Mr. Howe had only recently assumed the government of Nova Scotia, in succession to General Sir Hastings Doyle, who arrived in this country the week before last.

There was a terrible fire at Hong-Kong on March 22. Forty-four acres of houses were destroyed, and 5000 persons rendered homeless. A great fire also took place at Psaka, in Japan, on March 29. Many lives were lost. The flames raged all one day and night. Two violent shocks of earthquake occurred at the same place on March 12.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the Straits Settlements in succession to Sir H. Ord, whose term of office has expired. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Mr. Cornelius H. Kortright to be Administrator of the Gambia Settlement.

A letter from Boghara, in Algeria, says:—"The locusts arrived here last week in such a body as to intercept the rays of the sun. At an early hour the following morning, when those terrible insects were still benumbed by the dew, the population, the police, and the Arab gourous, under the conduct of the Mayor, set out and commenced the chase, which did not terminate until five in the afternoon. More than 25 quintals (22 lb. each) of eggs and larvae were buried in the earth. What remained of the winged battalion took its flight towards Médéa, where it appeared two afternoons after."

The ceremony of crowning the Rosière of Nanterre took place on Sunday, notwithstanding the rain, which fell without intermission. The fortunate candidate on this occasion was Mdlle. Anne Melleur, aged eighteen, the daughter of agriculturists in rather straitened circumstances, and who in their absence has to take care of four small children. The crown of flowers was placed on her head by Madame Boquet, wife of a rich landholder of the neighbourhood. The rites at the mairie and the church were performed with all the usual solemnity, due honour being rendered to the procession by a detachment of the 104th of the Line, in garrison at Rueil. The Rosière received several presents from Madame Boquet, besides a dowry of 500f. given by the commune.

An Inland Revenue return shows the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax in the two years ending April 5, 1870, and April 5, 1871. Under Schedule A the amount was £146,526,171 in the year 1869-70, and £152,463,197 in 1870-1; under Schedule B, £58,007,418 in 1869-70, and £59,124,912 in 1870-1; under Schedule C, £35,700,480 in 1869-70, and £38,118,540 in 1870-1; under Schedule D, £178,378,696 in 1869-70, and £189,024,567 in 1870-1; under Schedule E, £26,301,463 in 1869-70, and £26,861,390 in 1870-1. The amount under Schedule D includes £34,626,936 in 1869-70, and £37,422,626 in 1870-1, which before 1866 would have been classed under Schedule A, being for profits of railways, mines, gasworks, canals, and other like undertakings.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Appleford, John W., to be Vicar of Buckthorpe.  
 Burnaby, S. B., Vicar of Hampstead, Middlesex.  
 Cooper, Frederick, Vicar of Clack, near Chippenham, Wilts.  
 Dickinson, G. C., Vicar of Messingham, Lincolnshire.  
 Eaton, John Richard Turner, Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.  
 Frampton, T. S., Curate of Penshurst, Tunbridge.  
 Gallagher, A., Vicar of Feniscowles, Blackburn, Lancashire.  
 Gray, J. D., Vicar of Abbotsley, Rural Dean of St. Neots.  
 Hancock, J. H., Vicar of the Venerable Bede's Church, Monkwearmouth.  
 Harrison, Joseph, Incumbent of St. Stephen and All Martyrs, Oldham.  
 Hunnings, H., Curate of St. John's Episcopal Church, Glasgow.  
 Kingsford, A. G., Rector of Third Portion of Pontesbury, Salop.  
 Miller, G., Vicar of Radway, Rural Dean of Dasset Magna.  
 Morris, Rupert H., Prebend of Mathry.  
 Pennington, G., Vicar of Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire.  
 Randall, W., Vicar of Penwerris; Rector of Handsworth, Staffordshire.  
 Steel, A. W. W., Vicar of the Holy Sepulchre, Cambridge.  
 Thorndike, C. F., Rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford.

There were successful festivals of parochial choirs last week at Chichester Cathedral, and at Woodbury, Devon.

On the 28th ult. the foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Mawnansmith, in the parish of Mawnan, on a site given by Mr. Reginald Rogers.

Among churches reopened we may mention East Rudham, by the Bishop of Norwich, and a mission church at Cambridge, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, by the Archdeacon of Ely.

Earl Fitzwilliam laid the foundation-stone of a new church, his Lordship's own gift, at Wentworth, near Rotherham, on Wednesday.

At St. Catherine Cree Church, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday night, the "flower sermon" was preached by the Rector, Dr. Whittemore, who took for his text, "Instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle-tree."

At a meeting of clergymen, magistrates, and other influential inhabitants of Southwell and the neighbourhood, on Monday, a memorial to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was adopted praying for "the erection of the county and town of Nottingham into a separate diocese."

The church of Botus-Fleming, Cornwall, which has been nearly rebuilt (with the exception of the tower), at the cost of £700, was reopened on the 29th ult., when the Bishop of Exeter preached. The building contains the effigy of the founder, Stephen de Fleming, a crusader.

The Bishop of Chester consecrated the Church of St. James-the-Less, Stanley-road, Liverpool, on the 21st ult., towards the endowment of which the Rev. C. Parnell, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Toxteth Park, gave £3000. The building, which will hold 750 persons, is designed by Messrs. Hay.

The parish church of Bromley, Kent, has been reopened, after considerable internal improvements. Various gifts have been presented, amongst which may specially be named a handsome altar-cloth and a brass lectern—the latter given by the teachers and children of the Sunday schools.

The Rev. Rupert Hugh Morris, M.A., Oxon, Principal of the South Wales Training College, Carmarthen, has been collated by the Bishop of St. David's to the Prebend or Canonry of Mathry, in St. David's Cathedral, otherwise called the "Golden Prebend."

The foundation-stone of the chancel of Littlebury church, Essex, was laid, on the 28th ult., by the wife of Lord Braybrooke, patron of the living, who defrays the cost of the work, which includes a vestry and part of the organ-chamber. Her Ladyship will give a painted east window and reredos. The architect is Mr. E. Barr.

A memorial window, by Hardman, to the late Rajah Sir James Ercole has been opened in Sheepstor church, Dartmoor. It occupies the east end of the chancel, which has been restored by Sir M. Lopes, M.P., in memory of the late Lady Lopes. The Rajah's last residence, Burrator, was in the parish of Sheepstor, and in the churchyard of that secluded moorland village his body lies.

On Ascension Day the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Ellel Grange, the building of which was commenced, in 1869, by the late Mr. W. Preston, of Ellel Grange and Liverpool. Mr. Preston, however, died in February, 1871, while the work was but half completed; and Mrs. Preston undertook and carried out the design of her husband. The architects were Messrs. G. and W. Audsley. The accommodation is for a hundred persons, and the total cost is somewhere about £3800. An endowment of £150 a year has been provided by Mr. G. T. R. Preston, to be paid out of certain chief rents; and a sum of £10 13s. 6d. will be paid annually for the repairs of the church. The sittings will all be free and unappropriated.

At the annual meeting of the Canterbury Church Building and Endowment Society the Primate delivered a striking vindication of the position of the Established Church. He cautioned Churchmen not to be lulled into false security by the triumph they had recently gained, as the political state of Europe showed that Church Establishments had nothing now to trust to but their own spiritual zeal. Alluding to the argument used in the House of Commons, that disestablishment would abolish invidious social distinctions, he denied that the social influence which many Churchmen possessed was derived from the State, or was peculiar to the State Church. Speeches were delivered on the same occasion by Lord Fitzwalter, Canon Gregory, and others.

The *Guardian* states that the Church Congress for this year is intended to be held in Bath, and is fixed for Oct. 7, 8, 9, and 10. The Bishop of Bath and Wells will preside, and the Bishop of Derry has consented to preach the sermon. The opening service will be held in the Abbey Church, which has been for some years undergoing restoration—or rather completion, for it was left unfinished at the Reformation—under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, and which will be completed in the course of the present summer. The Assembly Rooms will be employed for some of the purposes of the congress; but, as Bath contains no room capable of holding the numbers which have thronged to recent congresses, it becomes necessary to erect a larger temporary building, and the local committee are now actively engaged in providing for this.

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Hessey gave his fourth Boyle lecture for this year at Whitehall. The chief subjects of his lecture were Mr. Galton's demand that the results of prayer should be capable of being submitted to statistical tests, and the mistakes, professional or other, involved in a recent notorious proposal to ascertain the value of prayer by an experiment upon two hospital wards, one of them to be prayed for, the other not to be prayed for. Dr. Hessey instituted a rapid examination of Mr. Galton's assumptions, pointing out the inapplicability of statistical inquiries to prayer, and also the probable circumstances which frequently seem to render prayer barren of results. He then passed to the hospital-ward proposal. "It professed no disrespect for

prayer, but only desired a quantitative analysis in reference to its effects." Taking the proposer on his own grounds, and accepting his medical terminology, Dr. Hessey suggested to him that in order for a quantitative analysis to come fairly into operation a qualitative analysis must first take place—i.e., it must be ascertained that prayer, which he had debased to the level of a drug, was actually present. He had not done this. In fact, the utterance proposed by him would not be prayer at all. "It absolutely demanded a result; it was not supplicatory or submissive. It was an experiment whether the Almighty would—not an entreaty that he might—grant. It demanded an immediate and sensible result; it did not wait God's time, and content itself till that time should arrive with inward consolations. It was made to be seen of men; it was not to the Father who seeth in secret." Besides, however, thus mistaking the nature of prayer, and neglecting a process which he would have applied of course to material drugs, the proposer had ignored the omniscience of the Almighty, and the impossibility of isolating one of the wards from the action of prayer. These mistakes the lecturer exposed at some length, and concluded with a discussion of the domain of prayer, and a denial that it was limited to petitions for spiritual blessings.

More things were wrought by prayer  
Than this world dreams of.

Dr. Hessey's next lecture will be on June 15, Trinity Sunday being omitted.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Dr. Cornish, Principal of New Inn Hall; Mr. W. C. Sidgwick, of Merton; and Mr. Baker, of Magdalen Hall, have been nominated Masters of the Schools.

The Ellerton Theological Essay has been gained by J. S. More-Gordon, B.A., Balliol. The subject was, "The Defence of Christianity as Conducted by the Early Apologists."

The Abbott Scholarship has been awarded to Eden, of Oriel; Simpson, of Brasenose, being honourably mentioned for the mathematical portion of his examination.

The middle-class examinations began at Oxford on Monday, and simultaneously at the other centres. There are 1615 candidates, of whom 211 are girls, 108 seniors, and 103 juniors. There is an increase of sixty over the number of candidates last year, when there were 1555.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Norrisian Divinity prize, a gold medal and books, to be given annually to the author of the best prose English essay on a sacred subject, has been adjudged to C. B. Drake, M.A., St. John's, formerly scholar of the society.

Tyrrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship for 1873 has been conferred upon A. C. Jennings, B.A., Jesus.

At a Congregation, on Thursday week, the report of the Board of Mathematical Studies as to an alteration in the plan of examination for the mathematical tripos was confirmed. The report of the Syndicate as to the proposed changes in the relations between the town and University was confirmed—placets, 51; non-placets, 22. Various new regulations for conducting the previous and general examinations in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Senate in February last were submitted to the Senate and approved. The first examination for the previous examination under the new scheme was fixed to be held in the Easter Term of 1874, and the operation of the new scheme as to the general examination was fixed to commence in the Easter Term of 1875.

Speech Day and the show of boats took place, as usual, at Eton, in time-honoured commemoration of the Fourth of June. The company, always numerous and brilliant, seemed on Wednesday to be both in a more than ordinary degree.

The old Pauline dinner, which is held biennially, will take place, on the 20th inst., at Willis's Rooms. The chair is to be taken by Mr. Baron Pollock. His father, the late Lord Chief Baron, presided in 1864.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is shown by an official document that last year the number of visitors to the National Portrait Gallery was 67,039.

The forty-first commemorative festival of the United Law Clerks' Society was held on Wednesday evening, at the Free-masons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor.

The *City Press* states that the Merchant Taylors' Company has given 500 gs. to the extension fund of the London Hospital, and 100 gs. to the restoration fund of St. Alban's Abbey.

The directors of the Bank of England, on Wednesday, advanced the rate of discount from 6 per cent (at which it has stood since May 17) to 7 per cent.

The Baroness Mayer de Rothschild has made arrangements for sending a supply of cut and other flowers from Mentmore every week for the Hebrew and general wards of the London Hospital.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 104,115, of whom 34,334 were inmates of workhouses and 69,781 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period of 1872, this was a decrease of 3637.

Dr. Frankland, in his report for May, is able to report that the London water supply has returned to its summer purity, and contains only about a fourth of the organic matter held in solution during the winter season.

Mr. W. R. Morris, engineer to the Kent Waterworks, states that there are over 900 miles of water mains in the metropolis constantly charged, which could be made at all times instantaneously available in cases of fire upon the line of such pipes, if the Metropolitan Board of Works would exercise their legal powers in putting hydrants thereon.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained her Majesty's Judges, many of the members of the Bar, the metropolitan police magistrates, and other persons of consideration, at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at the Mansion House. The guests were about 250 in number. Lord Chief Justice Bovill returned thanks for the toast of the Judicial Bench, the Attorney-General for the Bar, and Sir Thomas Henry for the London police magistrates.

By the invitation of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster a number of influential persons assembled at Grosvenor House to witness the examination of the pupils in the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind. The Marquis stated that the sum of £25,000 was required for the purpose of the institution. The object of the meeting was not so much to ask for money as to interest people in what is being done, and to induce them to interest their friends in the movement. It is not intended to bestow charity upon these poor people, but to give them a start in life whereby they may be thoroughly independent of everybody.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Cancer Hospital at Brompton has been held—Mr. D. W. Mocatta presided. The report of the committee of management shows a falling off in the receipts under the head of legacies, but an increase under the head of donations. The admissions last year numbered 796.

At the annual general court of governors of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, presided over by Lord Sandhurst, the secretary stated that there are now fifty-two widows in the asylum receiving the increased allowance of 6s. per week. The amount of subscriptions and donations last year was £1296, and the payments to widows amounted to £937.

Last week 2094 births and 1182 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 176 and the deaths 250 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 29 from measles, 8 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 125 deaths were referred, against 146 in each of the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of whooping-cough showed a considerable decline upon those returned in recent weeks, while those of measles were somewhat more numerous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the three previous weeks had been 485, 390, and 401, declined last week to 378, and were 23 below the corrected weekly average; 150 were referred to phthisis, 125 to bronchitis, and 78 to pneumonia. The fatal cases of phthisis were 21 below the number returned in the previous week.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards and payments amounting to nearly £2000 were voted on different life-boat establishments. The Greystones (in the county of Wicklow) life-boat was instrumental, last month, in saving four persons from the yacht Nicomi, of Dulkey, which had been overtaken by a fresh gale from the E.N.E. and a high sea, and was in great danger off Bray Head. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Thomas Peake, Esq., of The Tileries, Tunstall, has presented the institution with the cost of the life-boat stationed at Rogerstown, Ireland. Other contributions were also announced, including £50 from Captain J. Grey (late of H.M. Packet Service), Holyhead; £25 from "A Lady," by J. B. Parker, Esq.; and £10 10s. proceeds of a musical and reading entertainment at Rugby, by J. Richards, Esq. Several legacies have been bequeathed to the society. New life-boats have been sent by the institution to Thorpe, Suffolk, and to Plymouth. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

## THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.

It is satisfactory to learn by the Atlantic telegraph this week that the Modoc war came to an end last Sunday, when Captain Jack, the leader of the tribe, with the two remaining warriors of his band, five squaws, and seven children, was surrounded by the troops of the United States army, and was forced to surrender at discretion. This event took place near Clear Lake, at some distance from the Klamath and the Lava Beds of Lake Tulé. The letters of our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, from the head-quarters' camp of General Gillem, at Lake Tulé, which were published in last week's *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, supplied the most complete description of that extraordinary country, and of the unprecedented conditions of warfare against a small but skilful and desperate party of savages, amidst the labyrinth of caverns and covered passages formed by the blocks of lava overlying the ground for many miles in each direction. Some more of his sketches, presenting views of the scenes of recent combat in that wonderful natural fortress, and the entrance to Captain Jack's Cave, are now engraved in addition to those which have before appeared, one of which was that of the treacherous assassination of General Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas at the conference to discuss terms of peace. It is to be presumed that Captain Jack will be put on his trial for this act of murder, and no promise seems to have been given that his life shall be spared.

The view of Mount Shasta will illustrate the region of the Modoc conflict. It is in Siskiyou county, close to the borders of Oregon, about sixty or seventy miles west of the Lava Beds, and can be distinctly seen from any of the heights about Lake Tulé. This view is taken from Butte Valley, where the trail for the near cut to Doris's Ranch starts over the hill, which is the route taken by all the couriers with despatches. Butte Valley is the bed of an old lake, and there are still pools of water in it. Mount Shasta is 14,440 ft. high, nearly the height of Mont Blanc; but as it stands apart, an isolated peak, its effect is grander. It reminded our Special Artist of Fusiyama, in Japan, which he had lately seen; and, like the Peerless Mountain, it is an old volcano. It is the great central cone of the volcanic region in North California. On its north-east side is a magnificent old crater, almost as high as the mountain itself. It makes a shoulder to the right, and is seen in our view. Shasta Valley is full of innumerable small hills, looking like mole-hills by contrast with the great peak, evidently all craters. Nearly all the hills in the neighbourhood have crater-like mounds on their tops and sides, telling that in past times the whole region was an outlet for subterranean fires. Hot springs are also common, and mineral springs of various kinds are plentiful. On the banks of the Sacramento, at the base of Mount Shasta, there is a spring of aerated soda-water flowing plentifully. There is no record of the time when Mount Shasta was an active volcano; but near its very top, between the two highest peaks, is a sulphur spring, from which sulphurous gas is emitted. It is hot and melts the snow, making a slushy mess all round. The western base of the mountain forms the watershed of the Sacramento and Klamath rivers, or the Shasta river, for the Shasta joins the Klamath. This is about 4000 ft. above the sea. The name Shasta is derived from a tribe of Indians who lived in that locality, giving their name to the valley north of the mountain, and to the stream which flows through it. There is now a town to which this name has been given; it is to the south-west. It will be of interest to the members of the Alpine Club to know that this mountain is accessible, and has been more than once ascended. Should any of that adventurous society wish here to try their legs, the route is from San Francisco to Redding by rail, then by stage-coach up the Yreka road to a place called Sisson's, from the name of the owner of a ranch, where guides can be procured. The first portion of the ascent can be done on horseback. There is also the attraction of good trout-fishing in the Sacramento and other streams, with deer and bears to shoot in the pine forests around. Mount Shasta is only second in height to Mount Whitney, 15,000 ft. high, which is the highest peak in the United States, and is south of San Francisco.



THE LAVA BEDS, LAKE TULE, CALIFORNIA, THE SCENE OF THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House reassembled on Thursday after the Whitsuntide holidays, when Mr. Dundas took the oath and his seat for Richmond, in the room of his brother, who has succeeded to the earldom of Zetland. Mr. Chichester Fortescue, in reply to Mr. Alderman Lusk, said the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill dealt to some extent with the question of overloading, but that of deck-loading would not be touched, that matter having been part of the reference to a Royal Commission. The House then went into Committee on the Juries Bill. On clause 5, relating to exemptions, Mr. Hardy moved an amendment with a view of exempting masters of public schools, professors, and college tutors resident in the Universities to which they belong, of the duty of serving on juries. The Attorney-General opposed the amendment, but it was carried by 70 votes to 55—a result hailed with loud cheers from the Opposition benches. Mr. H. Palmer moved to exempt both Houses of Parliament. The Attorney-General repelled the decision at which the Committee had just arrived, for if such exemptions were allowed the character of juries would be greatly impaired. Mr. Palmer suggested that they should be exempted during the sitting of Parliament. After some discussion this amendment was agreed to. The chief part of the remainder of the sitting was occupied with the consideration of the other clauses of the measure.

## SCENE FROM "NEMESIS."

The most bustling of burlesques, "Nemesis," continues to be the leading attraction at the Strand Theatre. The confusion arising from the proximity of the dwellings of the two expectant fathers-in-law leads to combinations which are exceedingly whimsical. Each is conscious of something mysterious taking place in the neighbouring garden, and each is curious to ascertain the fact. Both plant their ladders against the wall, and catch each other in the attempt to look over and see what is going on. Our readers may behold Roland de Ronceaux (Ramponean) (M. Marius) and M. Potiphar de Patoche (Mr. Harry Cox) in the habits in which they nightly appear, and imagine the effect of their comical figures on the audience. The story and interest of the piece are both of the slenderest kind, but the rapidity of the action compensates for all such deficiencies. Our illustration shows the manner in which the action is carried on, exhibiting the wall and the gardens on both sides in which the intrigue is so humorously conducted; the gallant passing from one to the other while keeping his appointment with the ladies, who nearly bring him to the verge of bigamy, which, as interpreted in the play, is the form of the Nemesis to be inflicted on the undecided lover, from which, however, he contrives to escape. The sport caused by these perplexities is immense.

Miss Laird, daughter of the Free Church minister of Cupar, was killed last Saturday by falling from the top of the Hopetoun monument in the neighbourhood of that town.

The Rev. Father O'Keeffe met with an enthusiastic reception on returning to Callan, after the recent trial in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench.

The annual prize meeting of the West of Scotland Rifle Association, held for so many years on Irvine Sands, opened on Monday, on Lanark Moor. The *Scotsman* states that the meeting promises to be a very successful one.

A petition against the return of Mr. Wait, the new Conservative member for Gloucester, has been lodged in the Common Pleas office. It is the first which has been presented since the Ballot Act came into operation in August last.

Colonel the Right Hon. Fitzstephen French, who for forty-one years has represented the county of Roscommon in Parliament, and who was a Liberal in politics, died on Wednesday morning. His age was seventy-three, he having been born in the opening year of the present century.

There was an unusually large gathering on Wednesday afternoon at the exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society, in their gardens at South Kensington. This being one of the principal shows of the year, the number of exhibitors and variety of specimens exhibited far exceeded that of any previous one. Instead of using the arcades which adjoin the large conservatory and the Royal Albert Hall, the flowers and fruits were arranged within a large tent at the bottom of the grounds. By this change the general effect was much improved.

A special Loan Exhibition of Decorative-Art Needlework made before 1800, which was originated at the suggestion of Princess Christian, the Duchess of Teck, the Hon. Mrs. Welby, and Lady Marion Alford, has been opened at South Kensington Museum. The collection contains about 700 articles. Ecclesiastical work, works having historical interest, quilted and "applique" work, and English work of the sixteenth century have been divided into separate classes; the remainder of the collection being, as far as possible, arranged according to the material used.

The Duke of Cambridge held an important inspection of the troops at Aldershot on Saturday last. Eleven regiments of the line and seven militia regiments were drawn up on parade, and put through various exercises. Afterwards his Royal Highness rode over to Long Valley, where the cavalry and artillery were reviewed, all ending most satisfactorily.—There was a military display at Woolwich on Saturday, which excited much interest. The respective services were represented by about 1000 volunteers and 4000 regulars, besides detachments of cavalry and engineers and a strong turn-out of the Army Service Corps. The inspecting officer of the day was Sir David Wood. After the march past the troops divided into two bodies and finished up with a sham fight.—The siege operations at Chatham have been conducted with great spirit and success, marred, however, by a serious accident to two men of the Royal Marines. A gun was being loaded, when the charge exploded, and two men were so badly injured that their hands had to be amputated, and one of them has since died. The garrison troops were aided in the day's operations by the Metropolitan Engineer Volunteer Corps, who did duty in the trenches. A grand assault followed, after which the volunteers received a lesson from the Royal Engineers in making gun-pits.—The troops at Aldershot went through a sham fight on Tuesday. They were divided into attacking and defending forces; the former, composed of about one third of the division, was under the command of Major-General Smith, C.B., and took up positions in the immediate vicinity of Beacon Hill. The remainder of the troops, in two brigades, formed the attacking force, under the direction of General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. The brigades were commanded by Major-General Parke, C.B., and Brigadier-General Herbert, C.B. The artillery were provided with several rounds for each gun; the infantry had fifteen rounds of blank ammunition. The object of the manoeuvres carried out, which were those usually incidental to a sham fight, was to drive General Smith from his defensive positions at Beacon Hill, which the attacking force failed to do.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Last week there were five performances, and six were announced for this week, so that there has been abundant activity; but, as this has been exercised in the repetition of operas cast as recently noticed, there is little to call for present comment. Since our last record "Il Trovatore" was given for the first time this season (on Thursday week), with the powerful performance of Madame Adelina Patti as Leonora and the return of Signor Graziani as Il Conte di Luna. It is only within recent seasons that the great singer first named added to her previous successes in musical comedy triumphs equally great as the representative of the heroines of romantic and tragic opera. It was in 1871 that Madame Patti was first heard in England as Desdemona in "Otello" and Leonora in "Il Trovatore." The latter performance, as already said, was repeated last week, and the former was announced for repetition yesterday (Friday). Signor Nicolini, as Manrico, made a marked impression, on Thursday week, when the representation of "Il Trovatore" also included the fine singing of Mdlle. Scalchi as Azucena, and other familiar features of former casts. The interval between the date just named and Thursday last has been filled up by repetitions of "Linda di Chamouni," "Don Giovanni," "Il Barbier di Siviglia," "Masaniello," and "Guglielmo Tell;" the last three nights of this week having been appropriated to "Hamlet," "Otello," and "Lucia di Lammermoor." Of Thursday's and Friday's performances we must speak next week.

The third of the Floral Hall concerts attracted another full attendance, the programme having offered a selection of varied and interesting, although familiar, pieces; and the solo singers having been Madame Patti and Mdlle. Albani, in addition to many other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera Company. A violin fantasia and a harp solo were contributed respectively by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. John Thomas, besides choral pieces by the opera choristers. Sir Julius Benedict, Signor Vianesi, and Signor Bevignani divided the office of conductor.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Of this establishment there is almost literally nothing to say, a temporary calm having succeeded to the activity which had hitherto prevailed since the opening of the season. Although nothing has taken place since our last notice to call for present remark, there has been plenteous variety offered for public entertainment. The two closing performances of last week, on Thursday and Saturday, consisted of repetitions of "La Favorita" and "Semiramide."

This week commenced with "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Monday, followed by "Lucrezia Borgia" on Tuesday, "Faust" on Thursday, and is to close to-night with "Les Huguenots"—all given as recently noticed.

The third operatic concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on Saturday afternoon, included the special attraction of performances by Madame Christine Nilsson, besides those of Mdlle. Ilma di Murska and other eminent vocalists of Her Majesty's Opera, together with the co-operation of the orchestra of that establishment. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted, occasionally relieved by Signor Li Calsi.

M. Gounod's series of concerts was supplemented, on Saturday afternoon, by a grand orchestral and choral performance at St. James's Hall. The programme consisted entirely of music either composed or arranged by himself. His "Requiem," of which we had recent occasion to speak, was given with the enhanced effect of orchestral accompaniments, another important work selected having been the cantata "Gallia," which was composed by M. Gounod expressly for the International Exhibition of 1871. The second part of the concert, which consisted of secular pieces, included the ballet-music of "Faust" (which is not given in the London performances of the opera) and a new orchestral piece entitled "Funeral March of a Marionette." This movement, which forms a portion of an unfinished "Suite Burlesque," is full of characteristic humour and graceful quaintness, and its effect was so great as to necessitate its repetition. M. Gounod's reception was of the most enthusiastic kind; and the concert was followed by a complimentary "fanfare," volunteered by the band of the 1st Life Guards, conducted by Mr. J. Waterson. M. Gounod will next be heard of at Vienna, whither he is about to proceed (at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria), to direct the performance of some of his compositions. It is to be hoped that, on his return, the whole of his "Suite Burlesque" may be forthcoming.

The Crystal Palace summer concerts maintain their interest in a way fully worthy of a locality that is so especially identified with musical art. At the third concert, on Saturday last, the solo vocalists were Mdlles. Ostava Torriani and Justine Macvitz and Signori Campanini and Mendioroz, all of whom were heard in a varied selection of operatic pieces. Mr. Charles Hallé played Weber's "Concert-Stück" with his well-known finish; and the programme included Mr. Arthur Sullivan's effective music to the Masque in "The Merchant of Venice," the overture to "Guillaume Tell," and the finale of Schubert's ninth symphony, brilliantly played by the orchestra conducted by Mr. Manns. On Tuesday next, the twentieth year of the Crystal Palace will be celebrated there by a grand commemoration fête, which will include the performance of an ode specially written for the occasion by Mr. Willert Beale and composed by Signor Arditi, who will conduct. The solo singers announced are Mdlle. Titien, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli; and the total number of performers, vocal and instrumental, will be between 2000 and 3000.

The musical festival which formed part of the proceedings at the opening of the Alexandra Palace last week was followed by a concert in some respects similar, and also given in the centre transept, on the afternoon of Thursday week. This was entitled the first Italian Opera Concert, and it is to be followed by five other performances of an analogous character—the programmes of all including the co-operation of some of the principal singers of Mr. Mapleson's company, together with that of many members of the orchestra of Her Majesty's Opera, in addition to the capital band specially engaged by the Alexandra Palace Company. On the next day the special concert-hall in the north-west transept was inaugurated by the first of the orchestral concerts which are to be given daily therein by the band of the establishment, under the direction of Mr. H. Weist Hill. On this opening occasion the overture to "Tannhäuser," Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, and Mendelssohn's piano-forte concerto in G minor (Mr. Frederic Archer at the piano) were very efficiently rendered. For Tuesday a ballad concert was provided, under the direction of Mr. John Bocsey, whose name is identified with the successful entertainments of the kind that have been given for several years past at St. James's Hall. The second operatic concert is to take place on Thursday next, and the second ballad concert on June 26.

Music entered largely into the entertainments provided for Whit Monday, special morning concerts having been given at

the Royal Albert Hall and the Alexandra Palace, besides an evening ballad concert at St. James's Hall.

The miscellaneous concerts of the week have included those of Mdlle. Le Brun (pianiste), M. Oberthur (harpist), M. Silas (pianist), the Misses Ehrenberg (pianistes), Messrs. L. and A. Ries (violinist and pianist), Mr. Elmore (vocalist), Mr. G. H. Thorne (pianist), and Mr. Charles Gardiner (pianist).

Mr. Charles Hallé's interesting pianoforte recitals are within two of the close of the series. At his sixth performance, yesterday (Friday), his programme included Mendelssohn's second pianoforte quartet (in F minor), one of the marvellous products of his boyhood (when aged fourteen), Weber's solo sonata in E minor, Beethoven's sixth sonata, with violin, Schumann's third trio, and sundry smaller pieces. Mr. Hallé's coadjutors were Madame Norman-Néruda (violin), Herr Straus (viola), and M. Daubert (violoncello).

The musical committee of the Society of Arts, at a recent meeting at Clarence House—the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair—considered the report of the sub-committee, as to the best means of raising funds for the erection of the proposed "National Training School for Music," to be established under the auspices of the society, and proceeded to sanction the immediate adoption of certain decisive steps in order to commence active operations for the promotion of the school "on an independent basis."

The "Jubelfest" of the Lower Rhine has been held at Aix-la-Chapelle during the week, under the direction of Herr Rietz, of Dresden, and Herr Breunung, of Aix. The festival commenced with the performance of a "festival overture," and a prologue recited by Herr Ritterhaus, followed by Handel's "Messiah."

## THEATRES.

The principal notability of the week is the production of an opéra bouffe, founded on "Le Canard à Trois Becs," under the title of "The Wonderful Duck," with music by Emile Jonas, the libretto of which has been "imitated" in English by Mr. C. L. Kenney. This event took place on Saturday at the Opéra Comique. It was preceded by a farce, adapted from the French, entitled "Just One Word," in which Mr. Fisher, as Brown Jones Robinson, made himself agreeably absurd. The opéra bouffe itself is already known to French audiences, having been performed last year at the Globe with approbation. Mr. Kenney's adaptation of it is not altogether satisfactory, and the treatment of the dialogue was not such as to render the action sufficiently intelligible. We are not prepared to go through the plot; nor is it needful, the management having printed an account of it, extending to four closely-printed octavo pages. The dresses and the music are, after all, the principal things in pieces of this sort; and the latter, though not equal to that of Offenbach, has merits of its own, particularly on the score of elegance. The costumes were gorgeous. The Commodore's make-up, with his big chronometer, was capital. Pantomime and opéra bouffe are alike in many qualities, particularly in the exaggeration of symbolic ornamentation. All the artists engaged were most sedulous in producing grotesque effects, and were frequently successful.

The next event of the week is the opening of the Royal Alexandra Theatre, situated in Park-street, Camden Town. The arrangements made have been mostly for the convenience of the public—particularly those in the pit. There are three tiers of private boxes, and eight other boxes, and four rows of seats in the stalls. On Saturday the proceedings were inaugurated by a new piece, entitled "Marguerite," by Mr. Thorpe Pede, the lessee, and an original drama, called "Friendship; or, Golding's Debt," by Mr. R. Reece. Neither of these pieces requires criticism, or would justify any serious examination. We regard their performance as tentative experiments; and must look to the future for the justification of the management, which will, no doubt, exert itself to deserve the attention which it claims.

## FRENCH PLAYS—ST. JAMES'S.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" has been repeated every evening, but on Wednesday Mdlle. Desclauza, for whom the part of Mdlle. Lange was originally written, and which has been represented by her one hundred nights in Brussels, and also in Paris, made her first appearance in London. Mdlle. Desclauza has great personal advantages, and a fine contralto voice, which told well in all the concerted pieces. The play goes admirably, all the principal numbers being enored.

## PRINCESS'S.

"Diane de Lys," one of the first of the younger Dumas's plays with a purpose, was produced on Thursday week, after some delay on the part of the authorities, though it might have been thought that a play nearly twenty years old would be sufficiently known to warrant an immediate decision. The piece has been produced with deserved success, on account of its own merits and those of its present expositors. Mdlle. Desclée has had her opportunity, and has proved the consummate artist she has the credit of being. There are two points which must not be overlooked when the construction of this play is considered: the first, that a Frenchwoman is kept in so strict a manner before marriage that she is for the first time emancipated when that event takes place; and the other, that the Catholic religion admits of no divorce, and, consequently, a dishonoured husband has no opportunity of re-marrying. With our notions of propriety some of the incidents in the play could hardly ever take place; but they are, nevertheless, true to French life. Every little incident in the piece leads up to the idea that nothing is more dangerous than a feeling of ennui in married life. A vacancy to fill up, a fanciful dream to realise, are the dangers most to be dreaded. The play ends with the lover being shot by the outraged husband. The curtain falls at this point, but it remains for the imagination to realise what eventually becomes of the man and wife. "Diane de Lys" is a serious play in every sense. M. Dumas acts the part of Polonius, and his aphorisms, advice, and injunctions, if seriously considered, and if an English audience, like a French one, assisted at its representation instead of merely following a fashionable entertainment, would give much cause for thought. Mdlle. Desclée was well supported, especially by that useful and rising actor, M. Didier. The "jeune premier" has, unfortunately, not succeeded in obtaining the sympathy of the audience.

## NUMBER OF LONDON THEATRES.

Mr. Hollingshead states that there are forty-seven licensed play-houses in London, or fifty-two, if we include the Crystal Palace, Alexandra Park, North Woolwich Gardens, the Deptford and Greenwich Theatres—all connected with the centre of London either by short railways or continuous streets. Twenty-one of these have sprung into existence during the last ten years; and twenty-four of them, if we include the theatres licensed in the Alexandra Park, Crystal Palace, and North Woolwich Gardens. The old London theatres—twenty-nine in number—have been reduced to twenty-six by the destruction of the Alexandra at Highbury, the City of London at Norton Folgate, and the Bijou in the Haymarket. They are—Adelphi,

Astley's, Britannia, Bower, Cabinet, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, East London (formerly the Effingham, at Whitechapel), Gallery of Illustration, Grecian, Haymarket, Her Majesty's (rebuilt, but not opened), Lyceum, Marylebone, New Royalty, Olympic, Pavilion, Garrick, Princess's, Prince of Wales's, Sadler's Wells, St. James's, Standard, Strand, Surrey, and Victoria—twenty-six in number. The new theatres are—the Queen's, Gaiety, Vaudeville, Court, Globe, Opera Comique, Variety (at Hoxton), Charing Cross, Holborn, Holborn Amphitheatre, Alexandra (Camden Town), Elephant and Castle, and Hengler's Circus—thirteen in number. The music-halls that have become theatres are the Alhambra, Oriental (at Limehouse), Regent (at Westminster), and Philharmonic (at Islington)—four in number. Four other places in London have dramatic licenses and are used as theatres—St. George's Hall, the Bijou (at Bayswater), Cremorne Gardens, and the Surrey Gardens. The Alexandra Park, Crystal Palace, and North Woolwich Gardens make three more theatres connected with Central London by short railways; and Greenwich and Deptford, two more even more closely connected with the centre.

### THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* gives us this month a quiet number, chiefly noticeable for the ability of "Zelda's Fortune," where there is more of reflection and character-painting than in former instalments, and the delicate beauty of "Willows," now concluded. If not by Miss Thackeray herself, this little story must be the work of an attentive disciple. There is enough of powerful declamation in a paper on "Our Civilisation," evidently from the pen of a popular authoress. The most definite impression, however, produced by such indiscriminate onslaughts on the whole fabric of modern civilisation is that the writer would have been a difficult person to satisfy in any case. A more sensible if less sensational view of the matter is presented in another paper on the same subject, signed "W. B." Mr. Matthew Arnold's lines on Rome need not have travelled beyond the album in which they were originally inscribed. "Literary Ramblings about Bath" and "The French Press" are pleasant, desultory articles. The latter principally relates to the condition of French journalism in the troublous times of Mazarin, when it displayed an independence and wielded an influence reduced within the narrowest limits under the strongly-centralised despotism of Louis XIV.

*Fraser* is also devoid of any very distinctive feature, the most pronounced, perhaps, being the number of theological and semi-theological articles, including, along with two rather feeble ones on Principal Tulloch's recent work and "The Ethics of St. Paul," a spirited sketch, by Mr. Leslie Stephen, of the coarse but sturdy materialism of Bernard de Mandeville, and the second of Professor Max Müller's lectures on Mr. Darwin's philosophy of language. The Professor's main position is the irreconcilability of the phenomena of articulate speech with the derivation of man from a lower order of creation. In speaking of the experiments made in the laboratory as having as yet only resulted in the production of organic matter, instead of individual animated existences, he seems unaware of the remarkable results obtained by Dr. Bastian. A writer on the behaviour of the working classes of Paris during the siege admits a deficiency of enthusiasm on their part until too late, but imputes this to the mismanagement of the Government. The truth is, we fancy, that Paris could only have been delivered, if at all, by submitting to the control of some leader of heroic mould, and that such men are not always forthcoming when they are wanted.

The *Fortnightly Review* has two deeply interesting articles. Mr. Morley's obituary notice of the late Mr. Mill is composed with the severe stateliness of a classic funeral oration, with only a thought too much of the *lame labor*. More interesting even than the eloquent periods of the panegyrist are some notes of his last conversation with Mr. Mill himself, instinct with the realised individuality of the philosopher, and comprising detached observations of great value. Mr. Harrison's comments on Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's "religion of inhumanity" are also eloquent and striking; although his natural sympathy, as a Comtean, for Mr. Stephen's dislike of individual liberty has made him more indulgent to his paradoxes on the subject of fraternity than we should have anticipated. The last section of the essay, however, is a noble enforcement of the thesis "that a rallying point of human life may ultimately be found in the collective power of the human race." The gist of Mr. St. George Mivart's comment on the doctrine of "nescience" is to establish that this cannot be legitimately distinguished from absolute Pyrrhonism. Dr. Hüffer contributes an interesting notice of Schumann; and Mr. A. H. Beesly an indignant detail of the havoc wrought by the formation of deer forests in the Highlands.

The *Contemporary Review* also contains an answer to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, by the author of "Ginx's Baby," who confines himself to the discussion of Mr. Stephen's proposition that the State ought to interfere actively with the regulation of religion. Mr. Jenkins has no great difficulty in showing that the cases supposed to justify such interference are only such as have involved a collision with State jurisdiction. Mr. Herbert Spencer is less pungent and suggestive than we should have expected in dealing with so fruitful a source of error as "the theological and anti-theological bias." The most striking passage in his essay is a lament over the daily inconveniences we undergo from thoughtlessness and indocility in small practical matters. Professor Froschammer, of Munich, reviews Strauss's new work, which he regards as a conspicuous instance of the misleading effect of "the anti-theological bias." He ironically compliments Strauss on the "faith" and "hope" he has manifested in his unconditional acceptance of the Darwinian theory. Perhaps the most important article in the number is that by Mr. E. B. Tylor on the jurisprudence and social arrangements of barbarous nations.

Mr. Black's clever and interesting "Princess of Thule," the standing dish of fiction in *Macmillan*, has attained a crisis. The Shetland maiden is wooed and won, and the consequent transfer of the action to the metropolis promises to prevent any stagnation of the interest of the tale. There is plenty of graphic force in a sketch of the unadulterated Yankeeism of the State of Vermont; and much matter for reflection in Mr. Routledge's more sober paper on our present position in India. The writer's conclusions, however, are reassuring, on the whole. "The Traveller's Calendar," a really good idea, is a digest of all the principal festivals and other public ceremonies in the European Continent throughout the year, a guide to the sight-seer in quest of a sensation. Dean Stanley's paraphrases of mediæval hymns are merely pretty; but there is considerable archness in the lines entitled "Unsatisfactory."

"A True Reformer" is concluded in *Blackwood* by the dénouement to which the course of the story has pointed all along, a blaze of political triumph dimmed by domestic sorrow. "The Parisians" improves much in a literary point of view. The shrewdness and insight of the remarks on political and social

matters are worthy of Lord Lytton's best works; but this intellectual brilliancy is mainly reflected from a hard surface of polished cynicism. "Amateur Theology" is a rather dull discussion of Mr. Arnold's "Literature and Dogma," which, however, is not ill described by this appellation in one of its aspects. A review of Mrs. Oliphant's novels must be regarded as a becoming acknowledgment to an old contributor; and similar compliments *de rigueur* are bestowed on the Shah of Persia and Mr. Gladstone.

In *Temple Bar* we have chiefly to remark an agreeable paper on Chaucer, and one on Macready couched in a somewhat unaccountable tone of disparagement.

*Tinsley*, among other agreeable contributions of the lighter kind, is distinguished by a pretty little story entitled "Not for Love."

Mr. Hatton's "Clytie" continues to form the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also commences a new and not unpromising tale by Mr. J. B. Hopkins, entitled "Making the Worst of It." "Vaterland in Britain," by Walter Saville, attests the progress of the Teutonic element among us, and the extent to which native talent is encroached upon by the superior industry, versatility, and punctuality of the strangers.

The *Transatlantic* contains nothing of much mark, except an able review of the Indian difficulties of the United States.

The *Victoria* is loyally devoted to the glorification of Miss Emily Faithfull, on her return from her American tour.

We have also to acknowledge Belgravia, the New Monthly, the Monthly Packet, London Society, Cassell's Magazine, the People's Magazine, Chambers's Journal, and Good Words.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Some of the pieces from Miss Virginia Gabriel's cantata "Evangeline," produced with success at Mr. Kuhe's recent Brighton festival, have been published by Messrs. Metzler and Co. The songs, "In the hour of meeting" and "Sad heart, O take thy rest," and the serenade, "The flowers I bring," will be found worthy of the reputation of one who has long been favourably known as a producer of drawing-room vocal music.

The same publishers have issued several of the prominent movements of Offenbach's sprightly opéra-bouffe, "The Bohemians." The admirers of this style of music are now enabled to procure, separately, the balcony serenade, "O Star of Love;" the ballad, "The old, old song;" the drinking-song, "Daughters of Eve;" and the scene, "An actor's life," all with the cleverly-adapted English text of Mr. H. B. Farnie. From the same source Mr. J. E. Mallandaine has arranged some lively dance-music—a valse and a set of quadrilles.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have recently issued some pieces, vocal and instrumental, that will be widely welcome among amateur circles. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Oh! Bella Mia," to Italian words by F. Rizzelli, is a graceful and flowing "romanza," with an accompaniment that, while simple and easy, is musician-like and appropriate. The same publishers have brought out Signor Ardit's vocal tarantella, "Forosetta" (Italian words by Signor G. Zaffira). The fact that this piece has found favour with and performance by Madame Adelina Patti renders any comment of ours superfluous. That successful and prolific composer of songs and ballads, Franz Abt, has added another to his numerous pieces of the latter class—"Only to meet," words by George Cooper—that will not disappoint the many who will doubtless seek for it. In the song "I once had a sweet little doll, dears," also from Messrs. Cramer, Mr. A. Plumpton has taken some lines from Mr. Charles Kingsley's "Water-Babies," and associated them with a melody of a piquant character that will not fail of its intended effect if duly interpreted.

In the serial publications, "The Songs of Wales," to be completed in twelve monthly shilling parts, Messrs. Cramer intend to include the principal national melodies of that country, some to be given for the first time in a vocal form. The work is under the able editorship of Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), the eminent harpist, and will comprise historical and traditional notes, and a preface giving an account of the bards, bardic institutions, and minstrels of Wales. The first number contains twelve pieces of varied character.

Some instrumental pieces published by Messrs. Cramer also deserve mention. "Impromptu," for the pianoforte, by Alice Mary Smith, is well written, and will be found both useful and agreeable in practice. "Triste Exile" is an effective transcription, by M. Henri Rosellen, of a pleasing subject from Halévy's opera "La Reine de Chypre," in which some brilliant effects are obtained without any severe tax on the player's executive powers.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have also contributed to the pianist's library by the issue of several new pieces. "I Built a Bridge of Fancies" is a transcription by the skilled and practised hand of Mr. W. Kuhe, who has surrounded a pleasing melody with some effective elaborations. "The Haunting Strain," by T. Maas, is somewhat in the notturno style, with pleasing ornamental divergences. Mr. Rockstro's "Lullaby" is a melodic berceuse, with florid arpeggio passages intermixed with the principal theme—the whole forming a good study for the appropriate use of the soft pedal. "Clementia" is the title of a bagatelle d'amour for the piano, by F. Lemoine, who has put in an attractive form some useful passages. That Mr. Brinley Richards's transcription of the well-known melody, "The Meeting of the Waters," is skilfully done, the name of that popular writer for the pianoforte is sufficient to indicate.

The current number of the *Organist's Quarterly Journal* (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) contains the finale of Mr. Silas's clever sonata, the other movements of which were given in previous numbers. This final portion is an allegro moderato, which forms a spirited conclusion to an interesting work. Other pieces, by Dr. S. S. Wesley, Professor Oakeley, and Mr. A. Page, add to the value of part 18 of the publication referred to, which is edited by Dr. Spark, of Leeds.

A new pier was formally opened at Redcar, on Monday, by Mrs. Dawson, Weston Hall, Otley.

The new Garvel Park Graving Dock, the largest work of the kind in Scotland, was, on Monday, inspected by the harbour trustees of Greenock, preparatory to its opening a few weeks hence. According to the *Scotsman* the cost of the work has been over £60,000.

The Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes has held its annual conference in the model village of Saltaire, near Bradford, Sir Titus Salt exercising a bountiful hospitality to all and sundry. The business meeting, on Wednesday, was presided over by Mr. E. Baines, M.P., who stated that there were now 30,000 members on the books, and the various unions possessed libraries approaching 150,000 volumes. There were present 184 delegates. In the evening a public meeting was held, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton.

### SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

A new form of steam-engine called the non-radiating engine has been projected by Messrs. Moy and Shill, and a company called the Patent Steam-Engine Company, with a capital of £100,000, and with Sir W. Fothergill Cooke as chairman, has been established to carry the invention into practical operation. According to a report by Mr. N. P. Burgh, the consulting engineer of the company, the new invention will save from 30 to 50 per cent in the consumption of fuel, from 25 to 30 per cent in the cost of engines and boilers, from 40 to 50 per cent in the space occupied by engines and boilers, and from 40 to 60 per cent in weight. These are no doubt important advantages if they could be attained, and they are proposed to be attained by surrounding the cylinder with boiling water so as to prevent radiation from it, the temperature of the water being maintained by fires. In the language of Mr. Nursey, who reports upon the engine, "the steam cylinder, valve chest, &c., are inclosed directly within the generator, and thereby the temperature of the generator is communicated to the inside of the cylinder." In other words, the cylinder is placed within the boiler, whereby it will be kept as hot as the boiler itself. Now no one for the last hundred years has ever doubted the expediency of keeping the cylinder hot, and Mr. Watt surrounded the cylinder with a steam casing for that special purpose. The steam from the boiler is as hot as the water which generates it, and sometimes hotter; for the steam is frequently superheated, and a result as beneficial will be obtained by surrounding the cylinder with hot steam as by surrounding it by hot water, while the steam arrangement is by much the more convenient in practice. Nor is there any novelty in placing the engine within the boiler. That was frequently done by Murdoch, and since his time by other engineers, in the case of small engines. But it has always been avoided in the case of large engines, as the working parts would be thus rendered less accessible. The prospectus states that the export of steam-engines from the United Kingdom amounted in 1872 to a value of over two millions and a half sterling, and that if the new company were to obtain royalties on only one tenth of this quantity it would be in receipt of a large revenue. But what if it obtains no royalties at all?—and this, we venture to predict, will be found a much more accurate conjecture. The price to be paid for the patent is, we understand, £5000 in cash and £6500 in paid-up shares; and, as we see no reason for concluding that a saving of any kind will ever be effected by this engine, while its structural arrangements are about the worst we have ever seen, we cannot but "calculate" that the patentees have the best part of the bargain. The heating space of the boiler or generator is surrounded by some ion-conducting material, and a sort of dome is carried over the cylinder, which must be removed, and the chimney taken down, before the valve or piston can be looked at. All good modern engines are more effectually non-radiating than this engine, as in them not merely the sides and ends of the cylinder, but in some cases the piston also, are kept hot by a jacket of steam often hotter than the water in the boiler. The scheme under review is, in our judgment, more prominently characterised by reckless assertion than by excellence or originality.

The plant known as the wood nettle (*Laportea pustulata*) is attracting a good deal of attention in Germany as promising to yield a valuable fibre, preferable, in many cases, to flax or hemp.

Paper is now being made from jute, and some of the Dundee newspapers have lately been printed on jute paper. As at present made, the paper is not very white; but it is very tough, and the colour can, no doubt, be improved by bleaching the material.

An experiment has lately been made by packing salmon ova in moss, surrounded by ice, for 112 days, to ascertain whether the vitality of the ova was preserved, so that they would be available for stocking the rivers of New Zealand and other distant countries. The experiment has, on the whole, been successful, and it is believed that by this time the ova sent to New Zealand will have salinised the rivers of that country.

We cannot suppose that the scheme propounded by M. de Lesseps for carrying a railway from Orenburg to Samarcand, whence it may be continued to Peshawur, to join the Indian system, will obtain any pecuniary support in this country; first, because we have no political interest in the execution of such a line, and, secondly, because no one can suppose that a railway carried through such inhospitable deserts for great distances could possibly be remunerative. The project, however, though ineligible and in many respects visionary, shows that attention is being directed to the necessity of uniting the railway lines of the East and West—a necessity to which we have on several occasions directed attention, and which we maintained, among other consequences, implied the inexpediency of the metre gauge proposed to be introduced into India in the case of new lines, the right gauge for the entire East being manifestly the same which prevails in Europe. The Lesseps scheme has roused the Euphrates Valley scheme into new activity, and the two are the Scylla and Charybdis of railway communication with the East. It is to be hoped that on the occasion of the Shah of Persia's visit to this country the opportunity will be taken of negotiating with him the construction of a line which will proceed from Constantinople to Erzeroum, and thence through Tabreez, Khoi, Casveen, and Teheran, to Meshed and Herat. Such a line would constitute a wall of protection both to Asia Minor and to Persia, and it would pass through some of the most important commercial centres and the most fertile and pacific districts.

A method of preserving matches from the effect of damp has been successfully introduced into America. It consists merely in dipping them in paraffine and afterwards drying them before they are packed.

Sir Spencer Robinson has published a pamphlet to show that the Devastation, as originally designed, was a better ship than she now is, after having undergone certain improvements, which have been carried out since he left office. But we have always maintained that the Devastation, though a great improvement upon her predecessors, which for purposes of warfare must now be pronounced almost useless, is a very imperfect monitor.—Mr. Reed, when adopting that type of vessel, after both he and Sir Spencer Robinson had opposed it, having introduced certain improvements of his own which impaired the efficacy of the system. As we have on former occasions explained, the monitor system is one of concentration, whereby it becomes possible, on a moderate displacement, to carry thick armour and heavy guns. If, however, concentration is a virtue, as implying strength, diffusion is a vice, as implying weakness. The Devastation would have been a better vessel if she had been fitted with one very thick turret instead of with two thinner ones, and if the armour disposed in forming a useless breast-work between the turrets had been so disposed as to increase the thickness of the sides. The 35-ton gun, it is found, can penetrate 18 inches of iron. How, then, can 11 inches be accounted adequate to resist penetration? Many years ago we held that the minimum thickness of turret should be 24 inches.



THE MODOC INDIANS IN THE LAVA BEDS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE MODOC INDIANS.



MOUNT SHASTA, SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ENTRANCE TO CAPTAIN JACK'S CAVE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## LAW AND POLICE.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

Succeeding to the long array of witnesses from Wapping, who have sworn that the defendant in the Tichborne perjury trial is Arthur Orton, persons of a different class have come forward with equally positive evidence that he is not Roger Tichborne. Yesterday week Lady Catherine Weble, daughter of Lord Howth, deposed to her acquaintance with Sir Roger Tichborne at Dublin. The defendant, she said, was not the least like him. She described the French-taught young Englishman as shy, but with the manners of a perfect gentleman. He was not very brilliant in conversation, she said, with ready candour, when cross-examined; he danced awkwardly, though whether from any defect of limb she could not pretend to say; and with respect to his voice, all she remembered was the very noticeable French accent.

Richard Telfer, who had been second mate of the Osprey on her voyage from Glasgow to Melbourne in 1854, denied that she had picked up any crew in the Atlantic. Sir John Lawson and Mr. Walter Mannoch, two Stonyhurst students, were examined at great length on the condition of the school in Roger Tichborne's time. Sir John illustrated, by means of a plan, the position and arrangement of the buildings and the general topography of the place. He described the routine of school life, the discipline, and the recreation of the boys—all in terms materially different from the Claimant's account. Mr. Mannoch's cross-examination recalled certain curious features of the Claimant's own. Many of the Attorney-General's questions were put to him by Dr. Kenealy, and his answers indicated that he, too, had considerably outgrown his Stonyhurst studies. When asked if the defendant was Roger Tichborne, witness replied, "Most certainly not." The Court at its rising adjourned until Wednesday.

The Stonyhurst portion of the evidence for the prosecution was resumed on Wednesday, after the Whitsuntide adjournment; and the witnesses included Robert Humphreys, gardener at the college; Mr. Edward Waterston, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; Mr. M. H. Williams, of Cheltenham; and Mrs. Staniford, matron of the infirmary at Stonyhurst. The day's testimony was to the effect that the defendant bore no resemblance to Roger Tichborne.

On Thursday William Hopwood, the Australian farmer, was recalled and examined by Dr. Kenealy on certain matters, with a view to test his credibility. The evidence of the Rev. Christopher Fitzsimon, chaplain to the boys at Stonyhurst, was not of much moment. In answer to the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Mellor, he said it would have been utterly inconsistent with the discipline of the college for a "philosopher" or other student to live in a cottage outside the walls. The Rev. Edward Bird, who was residing at the seminary, Stonyhurst, before July, 1845, remembered Roger Charles Tichborne, who attended his lectures on chemistry, perfectly well. Being asked whether the defendant was the Roger Tichborne he knew at Stonyhurst, replied, "Most certainly not." He saw no resemblance at all. Mrs. Catherine Kellett, wife of Major Kellett, said her brother and Roger Tichborne were great friends, and she saw him for some time nearly every day, and she did not think that the defendant was the least like him. Major Kellett, who knew Roger Tichborne both at Cahir and Clonmel, said there was no likeness between him and the defendant; the Rev. John Rigby, Roger Tichborne's immediate superior at Stonyhurst, and the Rev. John Etheridge, professor of logic and ethics at the seminary, were afterwards examined, and both declared that the defendant was not Roger Tichborne.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, a receiver was appointed to the estate of Messrs. Spence and Fisher, of Hatton-garden, whose liabilities are estimated at over £100,000, with assets of about £25,000.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. G. B. Marshall and Co., steam-ship owners, of Great Winchester-street. The firm have been established in Constantinople for nineteen years, but only recently in London, and the aggregate liabilities of the two establishments are about £35,000. The assets are all in the East, and their amount is at present uncertain. The books are in the hands of Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co.

In the Court of Queen's Bench the Attorney-General has showed cause against a rule which had been obtained for a criminal information against Mr. Wilson, now a medical officer at Woking County Prison, and formerly assistant surgeon at Millbank, and Mr. Burns, surgeon at Chatham Prison, for alleged cruel treatment of Daniel Redding, one of the Fenian convicts who was tried at Manchester, in November, 1867. Redding's affidavit described at some length the cruelty to which he alleged that he had been subjected; and to these allegations Drs. Wilson and Burns gave a categorical denial. This was supported by the affidavits of the warders and other officials connected with the prisons. The Court—consisting of Justices Blackburn, Quain, and Archibald—were unanimous in discharging the rule.

A preliminary stage of the action for libel brought by Mr. Gourley, M.P., against Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., has been before the Court of Common Pleas, and a rule has been granted calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant should not be at liberty to administer certain interrogatories to him.

The Court of Common Pleas has delivered judgment in the application for a new trial in

the action brought by Mr. Charles Reade against the Licensed Victuallers' Association. Mr. Reade sought to recover damages for an alleged libel in the *Morning Advertiser*, which was contained in a dramatic criticism upon the plaintiff's play, "Shilly Shally." The jury awarded £200 damages, and the question now before the Judges was whether there should be a rule absolute for a new trial. The Court, consisting of Chief Justice Bovill and Justices Keating, Brett, and Grove, discharged the rule. The verdict, therefore, stands.

The question whether or not a travelling booth falls within the Act respecting licensed theatres has been variously decided in the case of "Tartling (police inspector) v. Fredericks." It came first before certain Middlesex Justices, who thought that a booth should be exempted from the licensing statute. The Court of Exchequer held that a booth was a place for the representation of stage plays. Now the Court of Queen's Bench has confirmed that reversal of the magistrates' judgment.

The verdict against Rebecca Goldsmith has been sustained by the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. It was held by the Court that the jury had been properly directed; and that they had properly found their verdict. The conviction was therefore affirmed.

On the application of Mr. Serjeant Armstrong the Irish Court of Queen's Bench has granted a conditional order for a new trial in the case of "O'Keeffe v. Cullen." The grounds assigned were misdirection of the jury, the rejection of legal evidence, and an unsatisfactory trial.

Austin Bidwell (alias Frederick Albert Warren), George Bidwell, and Edwin Noyes were again brought up at the Mansion House yesterday week charged with having been concerned in the greater forgeries upon the Bank of England. Some further evidence, including that of the manager and assistant manager of the West-End branch of the Bank of England, was taken, and another remand was granted.

A telegram from New York announces that the prisoner Macdonnell, who is implicated in the Bank forgeries, has been delivered up to the English detectives.

Apostolos Sfezzo, the Greek share-dealer, who was foiled in an attempt at surreptitious emigration, has been remanded for a week at the Mansion House. It was proved that before starting he had reduced his bank balance to 4s. 2d., and removed the valuables in his office.

Cruelty to a cat, in causing a bulldog to worry it to death, was proved, on Wednesday, at Bow-street, against Henry Taverner, a young man described as well dressed and said to be a pawnbroker. He expressed the utmost astonishment when sentenced by Mr. Vaughan to two months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

Another waiting-room sneak, named Thornton, has been caught by the police at the Great Northern Railway station, trying to walk off with a passenger's coat. He was remanded to the House of Detention for inquiry.

The charges arising out of the Whit Monday holiday celebrations were unusually light at most of the metropolitan police courts.

Two men were, on Tuesday, convicted at the Thames Police Court of having smuggled 40 lb. of foreign manufactured tobacco, and each of the defendants was fined £100, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

A regular trade of enlistment, desertion, re-enlistment, and so on, in a sequence varied by occasional imprisonment for felony, seems to have been carried on by a man named Williams, otherwise Scott, who has been committed from Woolwich Police Court to Horse-monger-lane Gaol for one of his offences.

A jeweller's shopman in the Harrow-road is charged with having employed the greater part of his Whitsuntide holidays in plundering his master's shop. He is said to have carried off forty-nine gold watches and about 400 gold rings, the missing property being valued at £1000. After a preliminary hearing at Marylebone Police Court he was remanded.

Rope-skipping appears to be a forbidden pleasure in Victoria Park. In fact, unauthorised persons are not allowed to play any game whatever there. On Whit Monday a company of rope-skippers having disregarded the notice of the police to desist, one of them was arrested, and fined 5s. His wife, who had interfered with the police by pulling a constable's whiskers, had to pay a penalty of 2s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.

M. Deteure, lately a colour merchant at Islington, has disappeared, leaving some disagreeable accounts to be settled in the Court of Exchequer. From customers who had given him small orders he obtained, by various false pretences, promissory notes for large amounts. These he discounted with friends, one of them being a Belgian lady named Herion, who lived in his house. Many of the notes were dishonoured on falling due, and one acceptor, having been sued, pleaded that his signature had been obtained by false representations. A verdict was given in his favour.

A widow residing in South Hackney has exercised indiscreet generosity towards a lodger. Not only did she entertain him and his friend liberally, but she supplied him with pocket money to the extent of about ten pounds, all on the security of a single box which contained his whole effects. In due time he left without paying his bill, and one day in her absence he broke into the house and removed not only his box, but a quantity of the landlady's jewellery.

Some extraordinary statements have been made at Wandsworth Police Court by the pro-

secuting counsel, Mr. Wontner, in the case of the person calling himself the Rev. Dr. Reuben Allunder Berson, who is charged with bigamy in having married Emily Sarah Boulton, a young lady twenty-four years of age, the daughter of a retired naval officer residing at Southsea, his first wife being alive. Mr. Wontner said the second wife became acquainted with the prisoner through the medium of the *Matrimonial News*. The young lady, wishing to obtain a situation as governess to go abroad, advertised in that paper, and in that way the prisoner procured her address. He represented himself as a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, said he had obtained high honours at Cambridge, and was a Doctor of Philosophy. He also pretended to entertain high religious views, and to be in possession of large property, which he proposed to settle upon her. She then gave her consent to his addressing her father. He wrote a long letter to that gentleman containing many religious sentiments, which Mr. Boulton, who had been to sea all his life, believed to be genuine, and he gave his consent to their marriage. He lived with the young lady after their marriage in the house of General Frangini, with whom he had become acquainted. It appeared that General Frangini had advanced him £200 on his representing that he would have a large fortune with the young lady. When it was discovered that it was not true, General Frangini turned him out of his house. From the papers which have been proved it appeared that the prisoner had been carrying on a wholesale system of marriage by means of advertisements. Since the last examination the prisoner had written a letter in Arabic to another young lady, telling her to telegraph in the name of the prosecutor to the minister who had performed the first marriage not to appear, as there had been a mistake. Evidence was produced of the prisoner's first marriage in Armagh in 1871 and of his marriage to Miss Boulton last February, and he was again remanded.

Mrs. Chamberlain has made a romantic confession at Bow-street of her own imprudence in keeping company with a married man. Lothario introduced himself in the street by a well-turned compliment to her widow's weeds. He won her heart by representing himself as a miserable widower. He borrowed her best silk dress to lend to his sister in an emergency which demanded mourning. At last he betrayed her into the hands of his by no means defunct spouse, who, though at the time arrayed in Mrs. Chamberlain's best dress, had the ingratitude to call her very unladylike names. The perpetrator of all these strange offences has been remanded.

The indefatigable betting agents who on the suppression of the Whitefriars Club migrated to retired quarters in Change-alley have again been pounced upon by the police. They and their subordinates, to the number of thirteen, have been brought before the Lord Mayor and charged with contravention of the Betting Act, Dean, the principal, being fined £50, and most of the other offenders subjected to proportionate penalties.

The St. Luke's and St. Pancras vestries prosecute with vigour their crusade against Sunday trading. Last Saturday large batches of offenders from both districts were up at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and, as most of them had been previous offenders, substantial fines were inflicted.

The head porter at the Turkish Consulate—William Smith, but bearing the alias of James Hardingham—has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for robbing the Consul and Vice-Consul of a silver bowl and salver and the proceeds of a cheque for £25. The prisoner loses a pension of about 2s. a week by his conviction.

The police at Islington have begun in earnest

to suppress the larking nuisance so much complained of on Sunday evenings. Three offenders, who were caught in the act, were on Monday fined 20s. each, or seven days' imprisonment.

Augustus L. Noel, formerly manager of the Liverpool Exchange Club, has pleaded guilty, at the Liverpool Borough Sessions, of embezzling £210 belonging to the club, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Edward Heptenstall, who pleaded guilty to robbing his employer of over £250, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

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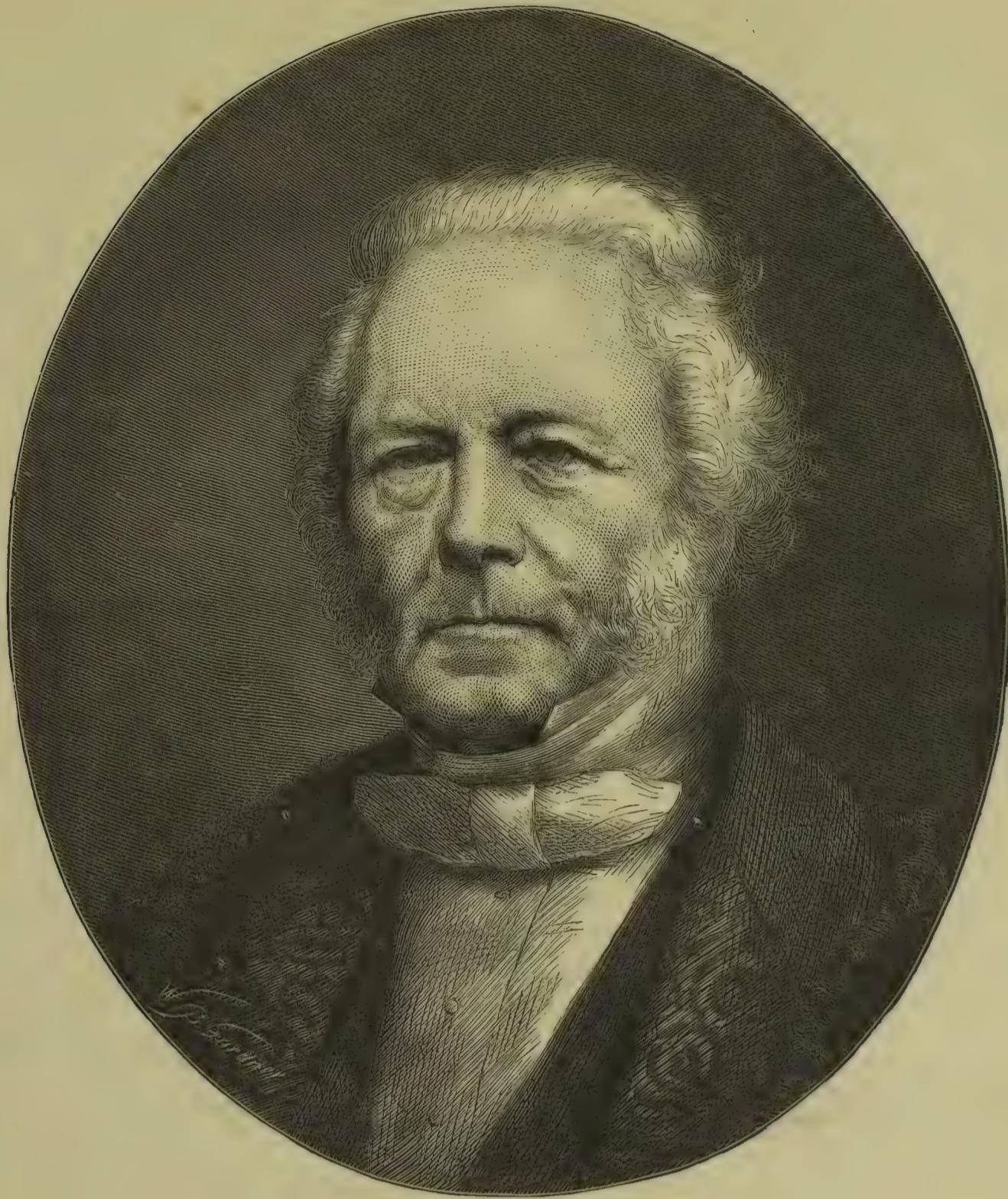
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#### WIGAN AND BOLTON.

The Prince of Wales, on Thursday last, performed the ceremony of opening the new Townhall at Bolton-le-Moors, which is, next to Manchester and Salford, the largest of the Lancashire cotton-manufacturing towns. It is a place of some historic renown, not only for having been, in the time of the Plantagenets, a chief seat of the clothmaking trades, and, in the last century, the abode of Arkwright and Crompton, inventors of the spinning-jenny and the mule, but also for the valiant actions of its fighting men, under their hereditary leaders, the Stanleys of Latham and Knowsley, in the battles of Bosworth and Flodden. Bolton had to bear a still more important part in the civil wars between Charles I. and the Commonwealth party. It was twice besieged, and captured by assault in 1644. The fate of the seventh Earl of Derby, who was beheaded in this town after the battle of Worcester in 1651, is a touching instance of political martyrdom, which was told, three or four years ago, in our narrative of the fortunes of that noble house. Bolton is a busy and thrifty, not a pretty, town, with a forest of very tall chimneys, and three million spindles making the finest yarns, besides weaving and bleaching works. The neighbouring country was

pretty by nature, with grassy knolls and banks of verdure; but the land is much defaced by collieries, and the streams are defiled with poisonous factory messes. The town has two or three parks or pleasure-grounds, handsome churches, a library and museum, an old grammar-school, and other public insti-

tutions. There are several ancient family mansions in the vicinity, one of which, Smithells Hall, is of the time of Henry VII. Bolton is eleven miles from Manchester, and the same distance from Wigan, near which town, at Haigh Hall, the Prince and Princess of Wales have been staying, as

guests of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and to open the Infirmary. We give a view of Haigh Hall—the modern house, on the site of one which was a specimen of old English domestic architecture, with quaintly formal gardens and groves about it. It belonged to the ancient family of Bradshaw or Bradshaigh. There was a painted window showing the romantic story of Dame Mabel, heiress of Hugh Norris de Haghe, and wife of Sir William de Bradshage in Edward II.'s time. She got no news of her husband for ten years, while he was away in the wars; so she innocently married a Welsh knight; and when Sir William came home, one of the two men killed the other, for which she did penance all the rest of her life. Wigan is a smaller town than Bolton, yet prosperous and industrious, with plenty of cannel and other coal, and great iron-smelting works. Kirkless and Ince Hall are in high repute for their mineral wealth. Wigan, too, is famous in the history of English civil wars; as well those of Charles I. and Charles II. as of the Young Pretender, who lay hidden



HAIGH HALL, WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

in the Manor House here during two days in 1745. The parish church is fine, and contains some interesting monuments.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who entertained their Royal Highnesses at Haigh Hall, Wigan, is the Right Hon. Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, born in 1815, who succeeded to the title and estates in 1869. His family is one of the most renowned in old Scottish history, and was ennobled in the fourteenth century or at an earlier date. The sixth Earl, in 1780, married his cousin, Elizabeth Dalrymple, who inherited Haigh Hall, upon the failure of male heirs to her mother's grandfather, Sir Roger Bradshaigh; and her son, the seventh Earl of Crawford in the Scottish Peerage, obtained by patent the barony of Wigan, of Haigh Hall, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. The eighth or present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is likewise married to a cousin, Margaret, daughter of Lieutenant-General James Lindsay, of Balcarres. They have numerous sons and daughters, the eldest being the Right Hon. James Ludovic, Lord Lindsay, born in 1847, who married a Miss Wilbraham, of the family of Lord Skelmersdale. Major-General Sir James Lindsay, formerly M.P. for Wigan, now Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, and Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, M.P. for Abingdon, commanding officer of the St. George's Rifle Volunteers in London, are brothers of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

With regard to the new Bolton Townhall, our Illustration shows it to be a stately and elegant building, in the Corinthian style, with pillared fronts on all four sides. The principal front, with the portico and steps to ascend, is on the east side, in the old Market Square; it has a length of 174 ft., and is 63 ft. high to the balustrade; but the great hall, in the centre, rises to a height of 81 ft., with 21 ft. additional for the four ventilating towers; the clock-tower, above the entrance vestibule, is 200 ft. high. The colossal sculptures in relief, by Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., which fill the pediment in front, represent the town of Bolton personified, with the goddesses of Manufacture and Commerce, and the mythological deities of Earth and Ocean: fictions which are rather stale, and which seem out of place in Lancashire, out of date in the nineteenth century of Christendom. The interior, on the ground floor, comprises a great hall, 112 ft. long and 50 ft. wide and high, with galleries on three sides, and with an apse or semicircular recess for the organ, which Messrs. Gray and Davidson are building; the Borough Court, which is commodious enough; the magistrates' and barristers' rooms, and apartments for different borough officers. The Council Chamber, Mayor's Reception-Room, and Mayor's Dining-Room are handsome and convenient. Messrs. Hill and Woodhouse are the architects of this Townhall. The decorative work was done, under their superintendence, by Messrs. W. B. Simpson and Sons, West Strand, London.

#### WHIT-MONDAY.

No bank holiday has yet been more thoroughly observed in London than that of Monday last. There was a general suspension of business in the suburbs as well as in the City; and the fine weather attracted immense numbers to the various places of recreation and amusement out of town. From an early hour in the morning the piers upon the river were crowded by thousands anxious to go up the Thames to Kew Gardens, or down the river to the North Woolwich Gardens, Greenwich, or Gravesend. Hampton Court, Richmond, and Bushy Park were reached from Waterloo station, the platforms of which were thronged for hours. For those who preferred a trip to the seaside there were excursions to Brighton, Herne Bay, Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs. Large contingents visited the metropolitan parks, others went to the International Exhibition, to the East London Museum, to the Alexandra Palace, to the Crystal Palace, to the Surrey Gardens, and to Cremorne. The wind blew strongly from the north-east, and towards evening the atmosphere was cold, but throughout the day there was a total absence of rain. The visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens numbered 37,453; to the Crystal Palace, 49,292; to the new Palace at Muswell-hill, 59,863; to the Brighton Aquarium, 12,533.

A number of young children, exceeding 2700, belonging to the Nonconformist churches in the neighbourhood, were gathered together in the Victoria Park Congregational Church, and in an adjoining field, under supervision of their respective Sunday-school teachers.

There was a great Trades' Demonstration in Hyde Park against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the penal clauses of the Masters and Servants Act, and the Conspiracy Laws, as far as they are applicable to combinations of labourers. About 14,000 or 15,000 men—representing the several districts of Bow and Stratford, Limehouse and Poplar, Bermondsey and Southwark, Islington and Clerkenwell, Walworth and Lambeth—assembled on the Thames Embankment, and marched to the park under the direction of two marshals. Having arrived in Hyde Park, where it is estimated that 30,000 persons were gathered near the scene of the meeting, speeches were delivered from six platforms, and a manifesto was adopted embodying the views of those who had organised the demonstration.

Monday was the first shilling day at the Horse Show, and there was a very numerous attendance. There was a parade of prize and commended animals, followed by the usual practice of leaping hurdles, but the water-jump was not attempted.

Whitsuntide festivities were prominent in many provincial towns. At Sheffield there was a great gathering of Sunday school children, numbering about 20,000, in the presence of from 50,000 to 60,000 spectators. The most central thoroughfares of Manchester were given up to the annual Whit-Monday procession of children belonging to the Sunday schools of the Church of England. About 15,000 boys and girls were marshalled under the banners of their respective schools. It is many years since the schools in that city became too numerous for all to be represented in the annual display; but more than thirty were included on Monday, the churches of oldest foundation keeping their accustomed places in the van. Each of the school contingents was headed by its clergy, teachers, and band of music. The rendezvous was St. Ann's-square, whence the children were marched to the cathedral, by a circuit of about three quarters of a mile, the pavement, roofs, and windows along the route being crowded with spectators.

A monster Good Templars' demonstration was held on Monday in Wynnstay Park, Ruabon. At least 10,000 members of the order from all parts of North Wales took part in the fête.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., opened a new Public Hall and Corn Exchange at Wrexham on Tuesday.

It is stated that there were forwarded from and received at Epsom during the Derby week 10,000 telegraphic messages. Of these nearly 3500 accrued on the Derby day itself, and about 2500 on the Oaks day. The telegraphing for the press amounted to upwards of 35,000 words; while of foreign telegrams more than 150 were sent. A staff of twenty clerks was employed throughout the meeting, and the systems of telegraphy at work embraced the Wheatstone automatic and duplex instruments.

#### THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Vienna, Monday, June 2.

The fiat of the Imperial Commission has at last gone forth notifying that no further objects will be received within the walls of the Industrial Palace and its annexes. All arrivals subsequent to May 31 are to be refused admission; so that exhibitors whose cases still linger on the road, or who have been trusting to a too liberal indulgence on the part of the Commission, will find themselves excluded from the Great Show, and visitors will be happy at no longer having to pick their way through piles of packing-cases in the Rotunda and many of the palace galleries. Providing the foregoing regulation is really adhered to, there will be a prospect of the Exhibition being perfect during the third week in June, with the exception, perhaps, of the United States and Brazilian sections, which make but very leisurely progress. It is, moreover, scarcely possible for all the structures in the park, new frameworks of which appear to rise up day after day, to be ready within the specified period; still the Exhibition, on the whole, will be essentially complete. Fifty thousand visitors per diem, each paying an entrance fee of a florin—a trifle under a couple of shillings—are necessary to make the Vienna Exhibition a financial success. But to the present time that number has never once been reached; visitors, except on Sundays, when the price of admission is one half, ranging from three to five-and-thirty thousand daily. It is hoped, however, that finer and more settled weather—which must now soon set in—coupled with less rapacity on the part of the Viennese towards their visitors, will raise the number depositing their florins at the wickets of the Exhibition to some closer approximation to the paying standard.

During the past fortnight the Belgian section has received some considerable additions, and may now be regarded as complete. Naturally, King Leopold paid it becoming attention during his frequent visits to the industrial palace; and were he not, both by inclination and necessity a peaceful Monarch, might well feel proud of the warlike display which in the shape of arms and military accoutrements his little kingdom, restrained from playing itself with edged tools and firearms, makes for the benefit of more bellicose nations. The recent installations are, however, entirely of a peaceful character, and include such things as musical instruments, chiefly pianos and violins from Brussels, and carved artistic furniture—notably a dining-room suite, with the panelling of the apartment to match, and a variety of handsome drawing-room chairs, in the Louis Quinze style, exposed by M. Manoy, of which any Paris exhibitor might be proud. M. Briots, likewise of Brussels, sends a most imposing-looking carved bedstead, extremely massive and ornate in style, being decorated with heavy mouldings, masks, festoons of flowers, and no end of chubby cupids. Some gorgeous tapestries, quite remarkable for the transparency and brilliancy of their colours, are exhibited by Braquené, of Malines, representing Hercules and Omphale, Perseus and Andromeda, and Ulysses and Circe, in that pseudo-classical costume pertaining to the Renaissance period. The same may be said of a couple of other tapestries, the subjects of which are a vigorous boar-hunt and a gay hawking party of ladies and cavaliers; near to which, by-the-way, hangs a painting in distemper, in imitation, we are apprised, of some ancient tapestry, and representing a kind of Flemish harvest home, with the ripe corn being carried and peasants of both sexes dancing and carousing. A series of fine artistic photographs of that singular collection of paintings familiar to all residents in Brussels, and known as the Wiertz Gallery, reproduce the originals with marvellous breadth of effect, several striking imitations of Rubens being rendered with singular felicity and force. In the way of metals Belgium has added to its exposition samples of what its inventors term phosphor bronze, with its application to no end of purposes, from scissars and carpenters' tools to rifled cannon, and including alike revolvers and rifles, both locks and barrels of which are of the new metal, as well as spurs, buckles, rings, and tubes and wires of various dimensions. Numerous specimens of polished sheet iron and of Bessemer steel are likewise exhibited in close proximity to some examples of wood carving displaying great freedom of design coupled with singular flexibility of execution.

Quitting the Belgian section we know in a moment that we are on Italian territory when numerous graceful white marble statues grouped in the nave, between the entrances to two adjacent transverse galleries, come suddenly into view. On a raised platform in the centre of this space stands a highly ornamental carved wood case, supported at its four corners by fantastic mediaeval griffins, over which falcons are hovering with outspread wings, the whole being surmounted by a highly-characteristic bust of Victor Emmanuel. This, on a closer inspection, proves to be simply the show-case of the national tobacco factory, whose products are far from worthy of so elegant a shrine. Disposed around are some score or so of charming statuary, chiefly from Milan and Florence, half a dozen of the most interesting of which found an immediate purchaser in a countryman of our own—Mr. John Lewis, of Halifax. One group, by Signor Pessina, of Milan, represents the oft-depicted hapless pair of lovers, Paulo and Francesca da Rimini, plighting their troth in a passionate embrace. Next comes a charming, half-draped little girl, playing with a kitten, which is clutching the end of her robe; and then a lovely sitting figure of Eve, arrayed in her conventional ceinture of fig-leaves; followed by another little damsel in dishabille, who gazes with astonishment and delight at a jack-in-the-box which she holds in her hand. Seated on a carved open balustrade entwined with flowers is a graceful young Italian boy gaily blowing bubbles, which his little sister springs up eagerly to clutch whilst clasping him round the waist with her other arm. Beside this charming group is the figure of a young urchin grasping a bird which he has just taken from its nest, and who is succeeded by a little girl caressing a pet lamb. Next come a pair of precocious geniuses—Raphael and Michael Angelo in their juvenile days, who are represented, under more or less sentimental aspects, exhibiting indications of their future talents. These would appear to be favourite subjects of inspiration with modern Italian sculptors, there being within a few paces of each other a couple of boyish Raphaels, sketch-book and crayon in hand, and three representations of the conventional incident of the young Michael Angelo sculpturing the faun's head in the garden of Lorenzo di Medicis. Among the half dozen or so lifesize female figures comprised in this display of Italian sculpture a couple of lovely examples of the nude, inscribed respectively Angelica and Armida—the latter one of the heroines of the "Orlando Furioso"—and alike pure and graceful in conception and of marvellous beauty of form, are deserving of especial commendation. There is another charming nymph exhibiting a more rotund development, whose limbs are therefore discreetly semi-draped, and who, represented seated, with her head thrown back and shading her eyes with her gracefully-moulded hand, is named Contemplation. But among statues of this class perhaps the most perfect conception of all is Tantardina's "Bather Surprised," a lovely female figure in a timorous attitude and with a startled expression that denote purity itself.

The same sculptor also exhibits a statuette of a lady reading a letter, which is full of sentiment and beauty, the pose being at once graceful and unaffected, the drapery broadly and skilfully modelled, while a grave and tender expression overspreads her earnest-looking, handsome face.

Childhood, under all imaginable aspects, has furnished a fruitful theme for Italian sculptors who have consigned their works to the Vienna Exhibition. Signor Zocchi, of Florence, sends a group composed of a grave little girl intently at work upon her sampler, while her young brother, equally absorbed in some volume of Italian story, reclines negligently at her feet. One refractory little urchin, scarcely more than a baby, whom bedtime has found in an unamiable mood, and who, although he has his hands unwillingly clasped together, still objects to say his prayers, and puts on a most pitiable expression, in the hope of being excused, appears to excite the sympathy of all young mothers, who linger over the little reprobate with affectionate regard. Another little child, by the same sculptor (Guarnerio, of Milan), presses in his hands a struggling bird which he almost stifles in his grasp, for fear that it should escape and fly away. In the expression of the child's features one detects a certain amount of joy, mingled, however, with inquietude; for his plaything somewhat frightens him by its efforts to regain its liberty. Signor Barzaghi gives the title of "First Love" to a charming little girl with an exquisitely sweet expression of countenance, who fondles a tiny lapdog which she holds in her hand; and the same sculptor contributes a graceful Egyptian girl holding out before her a smiling babe in a basket, who we readily recognise to be Pharaoh's daughter with the infant Moses, whom she has been the means of rescuing. Adjacent stands a semi-draped youthful beauty offering a white rose to some imaginary admirer, and a little girl with her lap brimming over with flowers, the latter a charming creation of Signor Marlinoli of Milan. There is, moreover, a naked boy with a nest of young birds; a pretty figure of a child of a too-inquiring turn of mind, whose pursuit of knowledge has induced him to break open his toy; and a tender-hearted little beauty who cannot restrain her tears over the dead body of her pet bird lying at her feet. One subject, the piquancy of which is certain to render it attractive, is a young girl, with curly hair encircling her malicious little features, who, wishing to render herself beautiful like older ladies, has loosely put on a taffeta robe, which, leaving her fine arms and shoulders bare, trails behind her; while she glances coquettishly round to admire the effect. In this subject, thanks to the clever treatment of the sculptor, the light, flowing robe has lost all that appearance of heaviness and solidity which seems to be inseparable from marble.

The foregoing form simply a portion of the wealthy display of plastic art accumulated in the Italian section of the Vienna Exhibition. There are other Eves, marvels of female beauty, being beguiled by the insidious serpent; a figure of Satan, handsome and defiant; a sufficiently disconsolate-looking Peri; a mercenary Cupid binding a couple of hearts together with a golden chain; a semi-draped nymph fallen asleep over her toilet, an Italian beauty leading a lapdog by a string; a young gleaner followed by her pet-lamb; a blind girl reading by touch; an Italian sailor-lad, evidently in a storm, clasping some charm which he wears round his neck; a merry-looking, half-naked fisher-boy, with nets and fish; a mendicant mother, who puts forward a bright-eyed stripling of six to beg for alms; a figure of Renzo (one of the characters in Manzoni's world-renowned novel), in a highly melodramatic attitude; and Dante's Beatrice, in her star-bespangled robe, whose drapery, by-the-way, is rather engraving upon marble than actual sculpture.

There still remain to note a pathetic group of Hagar and her son—the latter, with a deathlike expression on his face, sinking back with his arms clasped around his mother, who gazes into her darling's eyes with a sad and terribly anxious look; also a figure of the young Columbus, seated on a low stone pillar on the quay at Genoa, musing over something he has been reading in the half-closed book which he holds in his hand. In another statue we are presented with a nymph in classical drapery, her hair thickly wreathed with flowers, while other flowers, with which she is liberally laden, fall from the corners of her half-raised robe. Signor Zocchi, of Florence, the sculptor of the most successful of the trio of young Michael Angelos of which I have spoken, sends a study, in marble, of George Stephenson engaged on his model of the first locomotive, which, while full of real earnestness, is conceived altogether from an Italian point of view. Our countryman's features are Italian, so is the form of his beard, and so in a great measure is his costume. Lossi, of Milan, contributes a charming figure of a youth fresh from the bath, whose attitude is singularly lifelike and graceful; while another sculptor, whose name is not given, sends a really bewitching figure of a young girl of sweet seventeen feeding a pair of doves, who are billing and cooing at her feet, and to which the title is given of the First Lesson in Love. One is presented with a somewhat vigorous conception in the form of a half-naked young Italian peasant, who with his head thrown back stands on tiptoe, endeavouring to clutch some heavily-laden branch of vine which appears to be just beyond his reach, while lying at his feet is his battered straw hat, already brimful of ripe grapes. Finally, in a delightful group, bearing the title of the caprice of the model, we have a pretty, pouting, cupid, mounted upon a stool, who, spite of the entreaties and coaxings of his artist-mamma—a most charming young person—evidently refuses to stand still any longer in the same constrained position.

Among these numerous works, some half or so of which are examples of the nude or semi-nude, not a single one offers the faintest impure suggestion. The utmost beauty of form is presented, regardless of all prudery, but never once under an immodest aspect; offering in this respect a marked contrast to the modern French school of sculpture. In the entire Italian section there is merely one piece of sculpture that approaches the meretricious in its mode of treatment. This is the figure of a female in masquerade attire, lolling back in an attitude of abandon, having just removed the mask from her flushed, brazen-looking face. Posed immediately behind this subject is a fine bronze figure of a falconer, in picturesque Italian costume, advancing eagerly forward with a hawk poised on his upraised hand, which he is apparently about to cast off in pursuit of its prey.

There are several interesting marble busts in the Italian collection, including a charming one of Sappho, with a sweet, lovely face, a characteristic one of Rossini, and an equally or even more characteristic one in terra-cotta of Count von Moltke. There are besides four graceful busts symbolical of the seasons—Spring being personified as a young girl with a wondering look, wreathed with primroses and other early flowers, and with a rose fixed in her bosom; Summer, smiling joyously, is wreathed with bunches of grapes and vine-leaves; Autumn, who looks grave and matronly, has ears of ripe corn twined in her hair; while Winter, with a gloomy cast of countenance, is wrapped up closely in furs.

A new Independent chapel, which has been erected at Tettenhall Wood, near Wolverhampton, at a cost of £2300, was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday.

## BY THE WAY.

The visit of the Shah is not now many days off, and it is to be hoped that gentlemen who dine out are making themselves acquainted with some few particulars in regard to the country over which he rules. We will assume that it is generally known that Persia is in Asia, and that is something. Is it also known that the natives call it Iran? The word will immediately put the readers of "Lalla Rookh" on a clue which we assure them may be followed up with advantage. A re-perusal of the notes to the Fire-Worshippers will suggest much improving conversation. Then Darius and Xerxes are names which may as well be looked up in the dictionaries, and it may be convenient to know that good scholars believe the son of Xerxes to have been the Ahasuerus of sacred story. The stormy history of Persia may not afford much dinner-table talk, but there is no harm in knowing that about 130 years ago Nadir Shah invaded India, and took Delhi, carrying off enormous plunder. When we come to the present century we find that Persia engaged in two wars with Russia, and in each lost a great deal of territory—a fact which it is to be hoped is fixed in Persian memory. As regards the fighting power of the nation, the regular disciplined army is not large; but the Shah can, with much rapidity, get 100,000 soldiers together. The Government is an absolute Monarchy. Country gentlemen may like to know that the Persians are first-rate agriculturists, according to their lights, and comprehend the science of irrigation. Fruit is largely cultivated, and is found in almost every variety. Let us add that the Persians are a very polite race; they seem to tolerate all creeds, and have several very good religions of their own. Now, these facts, which we have obtained from recondite sources, ought to be very acceptable just now, and if a proper use of them enables but one young person to distinguish himself in conversation, we are more than repaid for our researches.

To the above let us annex a memorandum. It is supposed that Persian royalty has never favoured us with a visit before. But if Mr. Bentley, the eminent publisher, keeps for reference copies of works issued in other days by the house he represents, he will be able to lay hand on a "Narrative of the Residence of the Persian Princes in London, in 1835 and 1836." This consists of two very agreeable volumes, in which Mr. James Baillie Fraser described the visit of Reza Koolee, Najeff Koolee, and Timour, to all of whose names that of Meerza is appended, in right of their being the sons of Hoosein Alec Meerza. They came over in consequence of the troubles attendant on the death of Futeh Allee Shah, in October, 1835, and they were the first Persian Princes who visited us. Lord Palmerston, who was a cosmopolitan in the right sense, and not a sentimentalist, knew better than to neglect these Princes, and the volumes bear testimony to the "benevolence and kind attention" with which he "provided liberally for them."

We hear that Spiritualism is looking up, and that several very marvellous and encouraging revelations have been vouchsafed to its votaries. Not being of the number, any confidences made to us are of a limited kind; but we are able to say that there is exultation in the ranks of the believers. A new presence has been made manifest, and we hope that we are not indiscreet in stating that it is of a more graceful and poetical kind than anything of which we have heard for a long time. There is now no case of vulgar tricks, no peripatetic pianoforte, no coal-scuttle flying out of window, no grabbing at people's ankles in the dark. The agent is no impudent-looking impostor, whose character is as legibly set out on his forehead as if a brand had marked that brass—no illiterate and fat old lady who, if she has ever raised the spirit of Lindley Murray, scorns to take hints from him. We understand that the apparition which now charms and delights the faithful is that of a beautiful lady, scantily attired in somewhat of a classic costume, of the kind given to the hunting Diana in the pictures, and that she becomes gradually manifest by the side of the chair of a young and agreeable medium, and, having smiled upon the witnesses, gently vanishes. Who she is, or why she comes, or, having come, why she goes away, we, suspected of scepticism, are not told; and, if we ventured to hint that there may be another reason for reticence on these points, we might be ruder than we should desire to show ourselves. It is a little fortunate—we will not say curious—that this highly-improved state of things should occur at the time when all the old trickery—that of the Davenports, Homes, and the rest—is being daily exposed in the most merciless manner by professed jugglers. It would seem as if, in the hour of apparent discouragement, the spirits were making an effort in aid of their worshippers. We certainly congratulate them on the change from coarseness and buffoonery to something gracious and elegant—and we wait further news.

Whose business—and pleasure (for the work is so neatly done that the artist must enjoy it)—is it to invent accounts of interviews between great personages? The Empress of Russia has been to visit his Holiness, and, in the course of the conversation, the Pope glided into the grave tone which in private life follows the "And now, badinago apart, just one word," and delivered to her Imperial Majesty a neat little speech acent the Catholics of Poland. It was so neat that it really savoured more of House-of-Commons grace than of the unction which might have been expected. "Far be it from the Pope's mind to take the liberty of interfering with political arrangements, but he must venture to express his conviction that protection to the religion of the Catholic Poles was at once an act of justice and of policy, and he would ask the Czarina to consider the subject"—or to that effect. Her Majesty is reported to have replied that the Emperor should have the full benefit of all that his Holiness had said. Nothing could be more proper on the Pope's part, more courteous on that of the Empress. The news starts for the North-east, duly arrives, and the inspired St. Petersburg organ declares that nothing of the kind took place, and that the Empress's visit was merely one of ceremony. Of course, this is not the first speech that has been recorded, but was never spoken, as Beckford's monument in Guildhall testifies; but in the Papal case, *cui bono?* What gain could accrue to anybody in the world by means of the invention in question?

We cannot promise "Captain Jack" quite as long a life in history as De Foe's "Colonel Jack," but the former is not yet extinguished. The American troops have, we are glad to say, been successful in hunting down all the Modoc savages, and the Captain has been one of the last to surrender. He, by all accounts, appears to add a certain real courage to the cunning and treachery of his race; but he is, nevertheless, a ruffian, and we may reasonably hope that he will be executed for the dastardly murder which sham philanthropists seek to extenuate, just as they did in the case of the assassination for which the Manchester Fenians were hanged. Not that such please do much harm, as neither Modocs nor Fenians are habitual readers of English newspapers.

The bank holiday of Monday last went off very well. It was closely kept, and we have heard of no complaints except those of the residents in the suburbs, whose post offices were shut, and whose letters were collected at long intervals. There was, comparatively speaking, little intoxication; and this fact,

regarded merely as one, is of course agreeable. But the reason was that the day was beautiful. It was not so hot as to make the people terribly thirsty, nor was it wet so as to drive them into public-houses. We should be sorry to discredit any rose-coloured theories about the improvement of our national morals, but a fool's paradise is not a place a philosopher would select as his residence. Good Friday was meteorologically a detestable day, and anybody who had occasion to be in the streets on that night can say whether popular virtue was remarkably proof against wet and east winds. "Our bloods obey the Heavens."

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## POLARISED LIGHT.

Professor Tyndall, in the introduction to his fifth lecture, on Light, on Thursday week, said that, by treating the luminiferous ether, which fills all space and surrounds the atoms and molecules of all bodies, in accordance with mechanical principles, such as the composition and resolution of forces, we are able satisfactorily to explain all the phenomena connected with polarised light. This he illustrated by means of a model, in wood, representing the vibrations in two Nicol prisms (the polariser and analyser), and in a plate of gypsum placed between them. The polarised ray is resolved into two by the gypsum and reduced to a common plane by the analyser. He then showed that when a thick plate of gypsum is placed between the crossed Nicols it restores the light, but gives no colour; but when a thin plate is used colours are obtained—the thinner the plate the more brilliant the colour. When the analyser was turned round, the colours gradually faded and disappeared; but when the rotation was continued, vivid colours returned complementary to the former, such as green for red. As the differences in colour are due to different thicknesses of the film of crystal, various colours are obtained by shaping the crystal. Some of these were exhibited, including a red rose-tree. When the prism was turned gradually round, after passing a colourless phase, a green flower with red leaves was shown on the screen. All these wonderful chromatic effects are due to definite mechanical causes, and are explicable by reference to the principle of interference. The Professor then commented on the interesting effects produced by the analysis of polarised light by the spectroscope, the subject of Mr. Spottiswoode's lecture on Friday, the 23rd ult.; and he continued his illustration of the subject further by applying it to Newton's rings, which he subjected to very delicate analysis. In the latter part of the lecture he showed how the property of double-refraction may be conferred on ordinary glass by putting it into a state of strain by mechanical means, such as pressure, bending, or friction, or by heat. When a piece of glass simply bent between the thumb and finger was placed between the crossed Nicol prisms, light flashed out where darkness was before, and when the pressure was increased the light became more brilliant. Similar results were obtained when a strip of glass was put in a state of sonorous vibration by friction with a wet rag. Permanent coloured effects may be produced on glass by so heating and cooling it that the state of strain may be retained.

## RADIATION OF HEAT FROM THE MOON.

The Earl of Rosse, D.C.L., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting on May 30, gave an account of his experiments undertaken with the view of ascertaining whether, with more powerful and suitable apparatus than those previously employed by others, it would be possible to detect and estimate the amount of heat which reaches the earth from the moon. After remarking that of the three modes by which we obtain, through the medium of light, information about distant objects, one only, the direct action of the luminous rays on the eye, was until recently available for astronomy. He quoted Arago's words in 1832, and Sir John Herschel's rather later, to support that opinion. His Lordship then described the attempts, more or less successful, made by Melloni, Piazzi Smyth, Tyndall, Joule, Huggins, and Marie-Davy to detect lunar heat; after which he explained the construction and method of using the delicate apparatus which he employed himself in making a course of experiments, the results of which were published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for 1869 and 1870, and which gave a first rough approximation to the law connecting variation of the moon's radiant heat with her phases, and he also described the process by which subsequent more carefully conducted experiments were carried on and employed to determine the law of absorption of lunar heat in the earth's atmosphere and to obtain a more accurate law than that already obtained for its variation with the phases. The law of absorption of lunar heat was discovered to agree very nearly with that found for the absorption of the light of the stars by Professor Seidel. At zenith the absorption of lunar heat was obtained by assuming Laplace's law for absorption of light to amount to about one fourth of the whole. The phase-curve was found to agree more nearly with laws established by Zöllner than that worked out by Seidel for the variation of the moon's light. The difference of distribution of illumination on the lunar surface, on Lambert's and Zöllner's assumptions, was illustrated by throwing the electric light on a smooth and on a fluted rapidly-rotating white globe. The divergence of the phase-curves for light and for heat was explained by the absorption or obliteration of a certain portion of the sunlight every time it strikes the lunar surface, while none of the heat is lost, thus causing the heat thrown in the direction in which the earth lies at quadrature to be greater, compared with the accompanying light, than near full moon. Bouger's experiments give the brilliancy of the full moon as the 300,000th of that of the sun; Wollaston, as the 80,172nd; Zöllner as the 618,000th or 619,000th; and Bond, as the 470,980th. The maximum of the heat radiated from the moon appears to be a little before full moon, which is explained by the unequal distribution of mountain and plain. From observations made during a partial eclipse it was shown that the heat and light diminished proportionally, and the heat began to increase again directly after the middle of the eclipse, thus proving the smallness of the absorption of heat by the lunar surface. On comparing this radiation with that from a tin vessel of hot water with a lamp-blackened surface, it was found that the temperature of such a surface would exactly replace that of the full moon, when the temperature is at 197 degrees Fahr.; but, owing to the difference of conditions of surface and of experiment in the two cases, the temperature of the lunar surface still remains far from determined. Lord Rosse concluded by expressing a hope that among the many interesting questions which engage the attention of astronomers that of radiant heat might not be altogether forgotten, more especially by those whose lot it is to live in a more favourable climate than that of Ireland. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

## THE HISTORIC METHOD.

Mr. John Morley began his second lecture, on Saturday last, with the observation that the influence exercised over each generation by the preceding becomes more and more preponderant over all other influences; that there has been a long progressive development up to the present time, and the later states of society represent a final

accumulation of previous changes. The historic method in its specific sense is a comparison of these different periods of civilisation, so conducted as to bring out those elements in each which, in stage after stage, prolonged the line of development. It brings the events of social experience into an order that presents their points of uniformity and agreement, and thus exhibits their connection with one another, and lays the base for a rational, clear, and definite conception of that movement as a whole. This, Mr. Morley proceeded to show, is very different from the old-fashioned historical parallels between certain situations in ancient and in modern history, which he characterised as mere literary amusement: the people and their conditions, moral, social, and political, being in many respects so essentially different. In proof of this he compared the state of Athens and Great Britain and that of the Byzantine empire in the eighteenth century, and that of France from 1750 to the breaking out of the French revolution. In these periods, although a number of striking apparent points of identity might be pointed out, yet they were not identical at all. He specially commented on the important benefit which the administrative system of the Eastern Empire had conferred on later ages by preserving a more or less firm and stable society, which could resist the inroads of successive hordes of warlike invaders, till Western civilisation had time to consolidate itself. Studied in this way, such events as the victories of Leo the Isaurian over the Saracens are shown to possess a more wide, lofty, and directly moral influence: being a bright central line of the connected conditions that have prepared the usual state that now surrounds us. In the same way we must look at the government, manners, economic system, laws, and intellectual and moral ideas of France under Louis XV. All these details may have an interest in themselves; but it is immeasurably deepened when we learn to look at them as a scene in a splendid and coherent drama, and recognise in all we see in eighteenth-century France—its social oppressions, material misery, intellectual intrepidity, and moral shallowness—the preparation for one more of those steps forward by which mankind has slowly and toilfully emerged from darkness. The historic method rests on the doctrine that the successive phases of society are linked together by the chain of cause and effect, and that at any given phase all the contemporary conditions have a marked and observable character of solidarity and adaptability. To study history purely in detail, or only a limited part of it, would be like studying one particular organ of an animal instead of the whole. Mr. Morley then pointed out the difference between scientific history and the so-called "universal history," which is merely a collection of separate narratives—a long story with many sections and subdivisions; scientific history, on the contrary, discloses to us an increasing double process of construction and decomposition, of growth and decline. We watch the same conflict under changing faces between two sets of forces—the one straining forward towards fresh perfection in the attainment of truth and happiness, the other inclining men to cling to the old forms and uscs. Societies where this conflict is not visible have no place in the picture of the progress of the human mind. In concluding, Mr. Morley distinguished the historic conception of progress from that which has been dominant in common writing for the last hundred years, by which progress has been figured as a kind of powerful entity—a self-existent force; whereas it necessarily depends upon a variety of special circumstances. Many flourishing, wealthy communities, possessing high moral and intellectual advantages, have gradually degenerated into barbarism through causes explicable only by resort to the historic method.

## EXCAVATIONS AT ROME.

Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., began his fourth and concluding lecture on Roman Archaeology, on Tuesday last, with a reference to the vigorous manner in which the Italian Government is carrying on excavations in the Forum Romanum, on the Palatine Hill, and in several other places, in conformity with the anxious desire of the Parliament, which votes £1200 a year for the purpose, with the ultimate intention of making a second Pompeii in the middle of the city. Since Rome has been made the capital, a new city has begun to rise within the old walls, but on the high ground on the eastern side of Rome, where the city of the empire stood, deserted for centuries. Here more than 2000 houses are rising, with new drains, vying with those of the ancients. This site has been chosen to avoid the floods. The remains of the Imperial city are thus being daily brought to light; but, unfortunately, soon buried again, for want of funds to preserve them. The municipality, however, is doing its utmost, having appointed a commission, with Signor Lanciani an active secretary, to make records of the works discovered, by means of plans, drawings, and photographs, and notes published in the *Archaeological Journal*. Unhappily, much mischief has been done, and needless expense incurred, through the ignorance of architects, from which our own country has not been free. Mr. Parker then gave a detailed account of some of the chief excavations recently made, commencing with the Forum, where Signor Rosa has been continuing the work begun by Canina, who discovered a part of the great Basilica Julia, with arches of the time of Julius Caesar or Augustus. Under the arch of Septimius Severus two marble walls have been found, with sculptures, of the time of Hadrian, representing a procession carrying books to the Emperor, supposed to be in honour of his cancelling the immense debt of the city. Perhaps the most important work done by the archaeologists has been that on the great prison of the Kings, popularly called the Mamertine Prison, with which is connected a passage of Etruscan character; and two small chambers popularly called the Prison of St. Peter, with vaults of the time of Tiberius, and walls of the time of the Kings. Our limited space prevents us from noticing other very interesting discoveries; but we are glad to inform our readers that the proprietor has placed in the hands of Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross, a very large collection of photographs, from which selections may be made at a very moderate price. These include the ancient walls and fortifications, aqueducts, temples, palaces, private houses, baths, and tombs, all more or less enriched by graphic art. We conclude by stating that on the tomb of a boy aged eleven, who lived in the time of the later Republic or early Empire, are inscribed some Latin and Greek verses for which he obtained a prize at school, in free competition, as stated in an account of his life appended by his sorrowing parents.

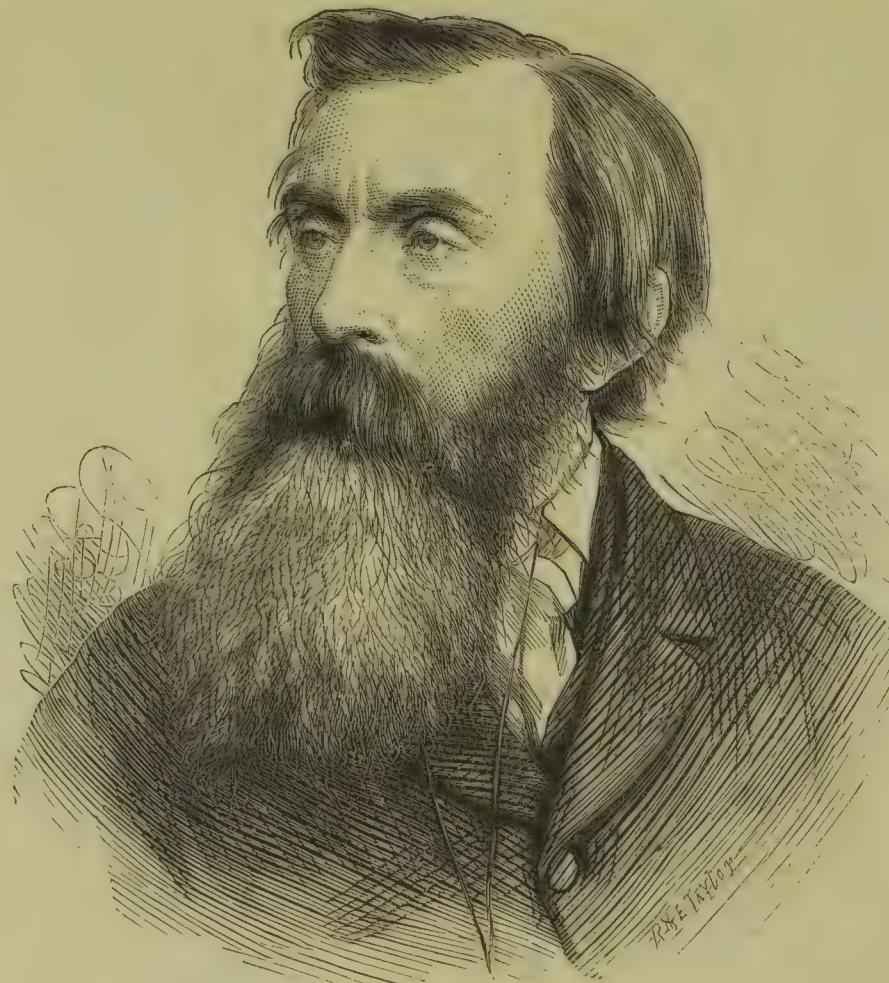
Extensive preparations are being made at Guildhall for the reception of the Shah of Persia on the 20th inst. About 3000 guests will be invited, including the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family.

On Tuesday afternoon the prizes won by the London Irish Rifle Volunteers were presented to the winners in Westminster Hall by the Marchioness of Donegall, in the presence of a large and distinguished circle of her private friends and the friends and supporters of the corps. Previous to the presentation the corps was addressed by the Marquis of Donegall, who congratulated it on the very high character which it had won for its discipline, good conduct, and efficiency.

## THE LATE CHARLES LUCY.

We have already announced the death, on the 19th ultimo, at the age of fifty-nine, of the distinguished artist and most estimable gentleman whose portrait we now engrave. The loss will not easily be repaired, for Mr. Lucy was a worthy painter of our English school, who through life devoted himself, at the sacrifice of many opportunities of immediate gain, and despite much unmerited discouragement, to the higher branches of historical painting.

Mr. Lucy was born at Hereford. In boyhood the bias for art manifested itself, and he spent all his spare time painting on anything that came to hand, preparing his own colours and even manufacturing his own brushes. His friends, heedless of this disposition, apprenticed him at an early age to his uncle, a chemist of Hereford. Yet still his love of art increased, and often during his apprenticeship he took a lantern to his bedroom, by the light of which he stealthily painted or drew till morning. The ruling passion proving at length irresistible, it was arranged that he should come to London to study art as a profession. Before leaving his native city he executed, although hitherto self-taught, an original allegorical transparency in celebration of the Reform Bill, which was set up over the offices of the *Hereford Times*. After a short stay in London, he went to Paris, where he continued his studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, principally under Paul Delaroche. Returning to London, he became a student of the Royal Academy. After the completion of his studentship (during which period he supported himself by artistic work, executed when other students were taking rest) employment was given him by a Mr. Jones to make copies of works of old masters at the Hague and Paris. On the completion of this task he again returned to London. Here he, with Thomas Seddon, Cave Thomas, and one or two others, founded the school in Camden Town for teaching working men drawing and designing, which, owing to want of funds, notwithstanding the good service it was doing, was subsequently handed over to Government. His stay in England was, however, again but short; he went back to Paris, and at length settled in the artist-colony at Barbizon, near Fontainebleau, where he resided nearly sixteen years, executing several of his most important works and rearing his family. One of the first works which brought him into notice on this side the Channel was his "Embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower," to which was awarded one of the prizes for oil



THE LATE MR. CHARLES LUCY.

paintings in the Westminster Hall competition of 1847. Although he dwelt so long in France, the subjects of nearly all Mr. Lucy's pictures are purely English—chiefly illustrative of events of national interest in the seventeenth century. The work by which he is probably best known is the large picture representing Cromwell, his family, Andrew Marvel, and Secretary Thurlow, listening to Milton's organ-playing at Hampton Court Palace, on a Sunday afternoon in 1658. Messrs. Agnew purchased this picture for £1000,

and published an engraving of it. Recently the picture has been presented by Mr. Graham, M.P. for Glasgow, to the Corporation of that city, to initiate a public gallery. Other of Mr. Lucy's principal works are "The Burial of Charles I." (one of the best historical pictures of our school); "The Parting of Lord and Lady William Russell," of which there is a small water-colour replica in the present Royal Academy Exhibition; "Lord Saye and Sele before Jack Cade," the property of the present Lord Saye and Sele; "Napoleon on Board the Orient," executed for Messrs. Lloyd at the price of 800 gs.; "Cromwell by the Death-Bed of his Favourite Daughter, Mrs. Claypole"; "Nelson in the Cabin of the Victory," and large pictures of Cromwell and Nelson, which are respectively in the collections of the Duke of Manchester and Sir Robert Peel, duplicates having been obtained by the Duke of Wellington and others. Several of Mr. Lucy's historical works adorn the walls of public buildings in Washington, Boston, New York, and other cities of the United States. "The Babes in the Wood," one of the few genre pictures by the lamented artist, was published as a Coloured Supplement to this Journal. Mr. Lucy was no less successful in portraiture than in historical painting. A commission was given him by the late Sir Joshua Walmsley to execute a series of portraits of eminent men. The death of Sir Joshua terminated the commission, but those of the series that were already executed (including portraits of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, Garibaldi, Cromwell, and Nelson) are now hung in the South Kensington Museum, in accordance with a last request of Sir Joshua. Among many commissions left unfinished at the painter's death was one from this Journal, a presentation portrait for his native city, and a figure of Alonzo Cano, intended to be executed in mosaic for the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Lucy was chairman of the committee of the New British Institution since its foundation, in 1869. The artist's last illness was of a most painful and incapacitating

character, and of very long duration; and it is to be feared that this, added to the fact that the branch of art which Mr. Lucy pursued so constantly was comparatively unremunerative, will leave his widow and large family in circumstances not such as could be desired. It seems precisely a case where a pension from the Civil List may most properly be granted.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins.



SCENE FROM "NEMESIS," AT THE STRAND THEATRE.



NEW REREDOS, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

## REREDOS IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

A new reredos, the gift of the Freemasons of the province, has been erected at the altar of Gloucester Cathedral. The ceremony of presentation took place on Thursday last, with an imposing array of Masonic and ecclesiastical dignitaries present on the occasion. The reredos was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect. It is 17 ft. 6 in. in width. A horizontal line of carved stone extends across where the communion table will be placed. Above this are seven niches, filled alternately with statues and sculptured groups. The subjects, from left to right, are:—Moses bearing the tablets of the law; group, the Nativity; St. Peter; group, the Ascension; St. Paul; group, Entombment of the Saviour; David, bearing the harp. The groups are beautiful works of art. The central one, the Ascension, is 5 ft. in height; and the side groups are about 4 ft. 3 in. high. The statue of St. Peter is of Painswick stone; the other figures and the groups are of stone from Mr.

Wingate's quarry, at Crickley Hill. Over the figures and groups are finely-wrought canopies; above these are three open pinnacles, with statues of angels; and surmounting the central pinnacle is the cross, 27 ft. from the floor, yet not interfering with the east window of the choir. The groups and statues are by Mr. J. F. Redfern, sculptor, of London, and the other portions of the work have been executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, also of London. The cost is about £1200. The restoration of the south porch has also been completed.

## THE LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.

It may be well to inform our readers that the Archbishop's library at Lambeth Palace is open for the use of students on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m., and that it is accessible to any respectable person on the presentation of his card. By the exertions of Mr. Wayland

Kershaw, the librarian, the valuable contents of the library are being gradually classified and arranged; while a selection has been made of the finer class of illuminated MSS. for exhibition under a glass table-case provided for their display. The library itself occupies the great hall, which was fitted up for its reception in the time of Archbishop Howley, in 1834; it is a handsome apartment, nearly 100 ft. in length, and contains between 25,000 and 30,000 volumes, mostly, of course, relating to theology and ecclesiastical history and antiquities, varied, however, with old English poetry and romances, and topographical, heraldic, and genealogical works.

According to Tanswell's "History of Lambeth," the present library was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, who at his death, in 1610, left to his successors in the Archbishopric of Canterbury, for ever, "a greate and famous library of bookeys of divinity, and of many other sorts of learning." Security (adds Mr. Tanswell) was to be given by his successors for its preservation to the see of Canterbury, in failure of which the

whole collection was to be given to Chelsea College on certain conditions (which, however, were not fulfilled), and otherwise to the University of Cambridge. On the execution of Archbishop Laud, in 1644, Selden, fearing—and not without good cause—for the safety of the books in such troublous times, wisely suggested to the University to claim them; and, in pursuance of an ordinance of Parliament, they were delivered into the custody of that body in 1649. On the Restoration, Archbishop Juxon demanded their restitution, and they were actually given back to his successor in the see, Archbishop Sheldon. The original bequest of Bancroft was augmented from time to time by fresh donations, purchases, or legacies by Abbott, Laud, Sheldon, Tenison, Secker, and Cornwallis, which are respectively distinguished by the arms of those prelates upon their covers. There is in the library only one book which is known for certain to have belonged to Archbishop Parker, and that is a treatise of Calvin. The library contains, *inter alia*, an original impression of the scarce plan of London by Aggas; a series of prints of the Archbishops of the see from the Reformation downwards, collected by Archbishop Cornwallis; as also the Gospels of M'Durnan, the Mazarine Bible, and a valuable collection of MSS., which, according to Mr. Tanswell, probably owes its origin to Archbishop Juxon.

## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## THE PORTRAITS, SCULPTURE, ETC.

It is a hopeful sign, amidst so much that is unpromising in the present exhibition, that the portraits are generally superior to those we have been accustomed to see at the Academy. The thorough study of the human figure, and the command of all the technicalities of painting required to produce a good life-size portrait, is the best qualification for success in other departments; and in all the historic schools of painting portraiture has flourished. The improvement, however, is more perceptible among the "outsiders" than among the artists of established reputation—with the exception of Mr. Millais, whose works, with a few others, we have already reviewed.

In the front rank of the rising portrait-painters this year appears, at a bound, as it were, Mr. W. W. Ouless, a young artist, who, only four or five years back, was an unsuccessful competitor for a gold medal as a student of the Royal Academy. Never have we observed a more rapid rise in art, for not merely does Mr. Ouless now excel in the most difficult branch of the artistic profession, but his portraits have, in an eminent degree, precisely those qualities which are usually attained only by long experience—such, for instance, as shrewd observation of character free from any tendency to caricature, freedom from mannered sameness, so that each portrait, however diverse the subject, is perfectly individualised and in keeping with itself; and a remarkably solid method of painting, arguing complete control over the pigments and entirely self-reliant skill of hand. Mr. Ouless is evidently a follower of Mr. Millais, but there is nothing servile in the imitation. Each of his contributions will be found to bear out our remarks; they are "Sir C. S. Paul Hunter" (70) in the uniform of the Berkshire volunteers; "Mr. P. M. Westlake" (76); "Sir Frederick Pollock" (93); and a larger portrait of Mr. T. Clarke (115), a singularly solid and lifelike presentation of a substantial Yorkshire squire. Mr. T. Archer, too, of the Scottish Academy, has turned to the cultivation of portraiture with marked success. There is not in the exhibition a more charming group than his "Three Sisters" (159), though the workmanship is rather slight. Two of the sisters approach womanhood, but the third is a baby in arms that is apparently being dressed by the young lady in whose lap it lies; its shoes and socks are not yet put on, and it expectantly twists its little feet in a way that is more natural than graceful. The fresh and beautiful young English faces, the white muslin dresses which all three sisters wear, with their soft half-tints, and the landscape background, form a delightful composition. There is likewise considerable merit in the full-length of Mr. Henry Irving as Charles I. (236). The "make up" is admirable, yet the painter has avoided staginess, and he recalls Vandyke as closely as the actor will realise their ideal of the "unfortunate monarch" to his admirers. "Mrs. H. Joachim" (304) is another noticeable female portrait by the same artist.

Far more complete in modelling, and distinguished by the painter's refined truthfulness and finished execution, is Mr. R. Lehmann's half-length (594) of Mrs. Theodore Martin, *née* Miss Helen Fauchet, represented in evening costume, leaning over a balcony. Equally estimable for its conscientious and complete presentation of male characteristics is the seated portrait (465) of a City magnate who played a leading part in raising the great French loan. But Mr. Lehmann's capabilities will be more fully represented in a great portrait-picture (to be exhibited, we trust, in due course) upon which he is now engaged, and which is to commemorate the ratification of the remarkable treaty by which the Shah of Persia concedes to Baron Reuter the right to make the public works in Persia, such as railways, canals, telegraphs, &c., for many years to come. The composition includes portraits of the Persian Ambassador and other members of his embassy, and Baron Reuter and others. The reputation of the Scotch school of portraiture for honest if somewhat rigid rendering of character, and for sound workmanship—which, however, rarely steps out of the routine of precedent in composition or effect—is upheld in whole-length and other portraits by Messrs. Macnee, Macbeth, and Napier. A half-length of the African missionary, Dr. Moffat (510), by the last-named artist, is a good sample of its class. Of analogous merit, though limited in artistic quality and freedom by (probably) too much reliance on photography, are the portraits of Mr. L. Dickinson, who is favourably represented in a half-length of the late Rev. F. D. Maurice. "The Archbishop of Westminster" (1059), by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, is an advance on any previous work. The harshness of the archiepiscopal purple might have been mitigated, but the remarkably subtle modulations of the refined facial forms are traced with admirable precision and fidelity. Other interesting portraits by outsiders are Mr. R. C. Saunders, R.N. (474), by W. M. Ridley; Messrs. H. and A. Dicey (3 and 280), by D. Laugée, and "Edwin Booth, American Tragedian" (10), by T. Le Clear. Nor does amateur portraiture fall a whit short of much of the professional work in a full-length, by Sir Coutts Lindsay, of his gallant brother, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay (983). The ladies also are in force. All the following portraits contain very respectable work:—Mr. Thornycroft, the sculptor (65), by his daughter, Miss Alyce M. Thornycroft; the Swedish Minister (92), by Mlle. S. Ribbing; Mrs. Frances Lowther (498), by Miss E. Montalba; and a group with a pretty "motive" entitled "Bribery—Mrs. Fane Bruett and Child" (503), by Mrs. L. Romer. Among portraits of "fashionables," those by the Hon. H. Graves—as, for instance, the Hon. Francis Harris (546)—are, though conventional in treatment and weak in execution, redeemed by touches of natural sweetness. "The Countess of Westmoreland" (206), by Mr. Weigall, is a better portrait than the artist has exhibited of late. There are other works of this class, however, which have no more claim to be regarded as portraits than the figures in a French book of

fashions; and we protest against so much valuable space being accorded to productions which can only owe their position to the station of those to whose vanity they minister so slavishly. A portrait of the "Princess of Wales" (413), by H. Olrik, a Danish painter, we believe, is careful and honest, and therefore excepted from the preceding remark; but the "carnations" lack freshness, and the background is heavy.

The characteristics of the portrait-painters who are members of the Royal Academy are so well known that any remarks we may submit need not be long. Sir Francis Grant is at his best this year. The cool grey harmony that pervades his works strikes us as happily in keeping with our English climate, and in his hunting subjects we have a phase of English life recorded acceptably; for no painter of such subjects knows better the points of a horse or dog, or arranges his materials more naturally. In this exhibition, however, the president's most successful work is the very well drawn and thoroughly characteristic whole-length of Sir Andrew Orr (210), the very type of a stanch and sturdy Scotch laird, seated in a rustic chair, crabstick in hand. The Duke of Buckingham (612), with a background taken from an interior in the Foreign Office, is also a sound, characteristic portrait. Then there are the hunting pieces of the Earl and Countess of Coventry (202), presented by 245 subscribers who have hunted with his Lordship's hounds in the North Cotswold country during six seasons; and Baron Colville as Master of her Majesty's Buckhounds (527). Such portrait works do not present, nor do they require, profound insight into character or recondite technical qualities, but they very adequately answer their purpose. The recent illness of Mr. Knight, the late secretary of the Academy, must, we fear, account for his being represented by only two works—Nos. 216 and 345. Mr. Sant, painter of children and ladies, and colourist par excellence among the portrait-painting R.A.'s is unequally represented. His love of colour and impasto degenerates into paintiness in one or two instances; but, on the other hand, his whole-length of Mrs. W. H. Stone (257) and Gertrude, daughter of Mr. F. Swabey (135), are eminently successful. The former is specially commendable for its freedom from the usual conventionalities of professional portraiture. The lady stands with her cup of coffee beside her piano in her drawing-room, as she might any day be accidentally seen by friends; and her brown velvet dress makes capital colour with the parquetted floor, grey wall, and rich upholstery. Mr. Richmond is the draughtsman par excellence, as Mr. Sant is the colourist among the R.A. portrait-painters. His work is executed, and even conceived, as a draughtsman: sandy texture and the almost entire absence of colour in the artistic sense reveal his specialty. The draughtsmanship, however, whether as contour, proportion, or modelling, is very good. He contributes a whole length of the Marquis of Salisbury (290), the Earl of Radnor (499), the Rev. Dr. Leighton (287), &c. Mr. Wells is near his former self in his half-lengths of the Hon. F. G. Baring (328), and of an aged antiquary among his antiques (303); but there is a lamentable falling off in other works, such as the "Hon. Locke King" (448), the garish "Sir Sills J. Gibbons" (113), and the Earl of Portsmouth as Master of Hounds (191) stooping with almost ridiculous complacency over the back of a smock-frocked man with his ear to a fox hole. The routine of fussy, self-seeking, and vulgar vanity by which "presentation portraits" are usually "got up" seems to have affected the painter. A head of Mr. W. R. Elwyn (232), by Mr. Calderon, is characteristic and rich in colour.

The water-colour drawings in Room VIII. are of much higher average merit than heretofore. Among those specially deserving notice are "Sea-coast" (705), by E. Hine—tender and beautiful in tone; some clever fanciful illustrations of "Sir Rupert the Fearless" (715), by J. Tenniel; "Evening after Rain" (722), by J. Parker; "Peat Bog, near Dalmally, Argyleshire" (726), and No. 838, by A. W. Weedon; "A Wet Night in the Streets" (727), by F. Smith—rather farcical, but the expressions capital; "Lindow Common" (728), by G. Sheffield—large and powerful, but with a too prevalent brown stain; "The Mill at Rest" (734), by C. N. Hemy—remarkable, as usual, for true relations of tone, in the water, the figure of the girl in the boat, and the landscape; "A Highland Pine Forest" (749), by F. S. Reynolds; "Card Castles" (752), by Miss M. L. Gow; Nos. 59 and 768, sheep and cattle pieces, by T. S. Cooper; "Brigantine Dropping out of Port" (767), by R. H. Nibbs; No. 743 and other excellent small landscape studies, by H. S. Marks; "The Monastery of Megaspelion, in the Morea" (744), by E. Lear; "Tramps Moving Camp" (787) and "The Ferry" (840), by T. Waite, two drawings distinguished for good figure-drawing and rich colouring; "At Leigh, Essex" (791), by H. Hine; "Early Saturday Morning at a Fishing Town on the Cornwall Coast" (793), by J. R. Dickinson; "Caenbec Cathedral, Normandy," by Lennard Lewis; "The Peasant's Cottage" (794), by E. H. Earne; "Decorative Treatment of Modern London Street Cries" (800), by E. Buckman—a very clever and humorous friezelike composition, in which the Londoner will not fail to recognise the representatives of "Dust hōy," "Swe-e-p," "Cheers to mend," "Chickweed and Groundsel," "Fine St. Michael Oranges," "Catsmeat," "Fine young rabbits," and other nuisances; "General Buettner" (801), by Carl Haag—a head, lifesize or nearly so, treated with all the painter's masterly richness and vigour of effect; "Morning—after Rain" (809), by Tom Lloyd; a figure of a rustic child walking along "The Cliff Road" (815), by E. Bale; "Renseignements de Route" (829), a Brittany subject, by L. Duncan; "Lancaster Castle" (830), by J. Orrock—a good drawing à la David Cox; "Pyrrha" (835) and "Kate Kearney" (846)—two lifesize heads by W. C. T. Dobson, painted with the artist's customary command of breadth and tone; "Valley of Rocks, Ross-shire" (841), by T. Pritchard—powerful and impressive; "Little Lady Bountiful" (849), by R. Barnes; "An Invalid" (858), by E. F. Brewtnall; "Hill Man with Deer-Hounds" (864), by J. Hardy; "Between the Parts" (882), by J. M. Jopling—the portrait of a little lady with a violin, waiting the time to perform on the same: an extraordinarily rich piece of colouring, and altogether the best work by the artist we have seen; and "A Shoal of Mackerel" (883), by Mr. W. Duncan. In the Lecture Room are ten large sketches by M. Zichy illustrative of the Prince of Wales's deer-stalking experiences in the Highlands, which have already been exhibited in London and reviewed by us.

Among the miniatures we have specially to commend the contributions of Miss A. Dixon and R. Easton, together with an enamel after Mulready's "Bathers" (1397), by G. Gray. The crayon drawings include large portraits, remarkable for exquisite precision, by F. Sandys, of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Milbank (1269 and 1303) and Mr. L. de Rothschild (1267). Etchings by S. Palmer (1296 and 1283), by C. P. Slocombe (1278), and some others, will well repay the inspection of admirers of this fascinating branch of art. Several of the principal engravings recently published, or about to be published, are here, including Mr. Willmore's very beautiful plate, in pure line, after Mr. Cooke's "Dutch Boat Landing Fish" (1253), executed for the Art-Union of London; an elaborate ("unfinished") small plate by Mr. Doo, after Mr. Knight's

portrait of the late Sir Charles Eastlake (1258); Mr. T. O. Barlow's engraving, after Phillip's "Prayer in Spain," executed in a "mixed" style happily suggestive of the painter's colouring. "Browsing, after a Crayon Drawing by Sir E. Landseer" (1264), by T. Landseer; "Spring Ploughing in Artois, after H. W. B. Davis" (1308), by G. Zobel; "Lady Godiva, after J. van Lerius" (1321), by T. L. Atkinson; "A Shepherd of Jerusalem, after P. R. Morris," by W. H. Simmons; and "The Shadow of the Cross," after the same painter (1317), by C. Mottram.

We have space to mention only a few of the architectural drawings of most interest to the general public. Of such are the competitive designs for the Cathedral of St. Mary, Edinburgh—a competition exceptional, even among similar *concurrences*, for its confusion and unfairness. Sir G. G. Scott exhibits (1156) his selected design of the exterior of the cathedral, with additions that were not included in the first terms of the competition. The design has richness, and is more symmetrical than some of its rivals, but does not reveal much originality. No. 1119 is the interior of the same design. Mr. Burges's exterior view of his proposed design (1133) is excellent, except in the treatment of the spire. It has less of ultra-medieval pedantry than might have been expected. Neither the exterior (1143) nor the interior view (1132) of Mr. Street's design appears to us worthy of the architect's reputation. The design as a whole is meagre and un inventive. Mr. Street's design for the Interior of the Central Hall of the New Courts of Justice is also here (1181). The hall will, or would, if not abolished by Mr. Ayrton, be a noble one, though there is some discordance between the lines and style of the raised portion and other parts of the interior. Mr. Norman Shaw's love of singularity, as well as his ability, appears in his design, with no aisles to speak of, for St. Michael's, Bournemouth (1170). Mr. Bodley's very picturesque design for the School Board offices, for the Thames Embankment (1158), combines Jacobean and old Flemish elements, which we hope to see more generally introduced to break the monotony of our street architecture. Mr. Brooks's design for St. John Baptist, Kensington (1145), is rather bald, though massive and impressive; and the fenestration is too conventional for this climate.

The collection of sculpture this year is even much poorer than usual. There are scarcely any works of ideal or poetic character; and very few of those of naturalistic or realistic order are ennobled by purity, gravity, breadth, or any other true sculptural quality of treatment. On the contrary, there is a prevalent tendency to degrade the function of sculpture for the purpose of securing picturesque and other effects beyond the proper range and limits of an art which should deal only with the very essence of form—and the form only of objects worthy of being preserved in enduring marble and bronze. While, however, entering this protest against the low standard so generally adopted, and that one is obliged to accept, it must be admitted that there is a good deal of honest and some very clever work here. Almost the only imaginative conception is that of Mrs. Fennessy's praiseworthy plaster sketch of "Medusa Awaking" (1412), the figure of Medusa starting, as she rises from the recumbent position, with horror from a snake that, descending from her hair and coiled round her shoulder, turns upwards towards her face. Mr. E. B. Stephens's statuette of "A Wrestler Preparing for the Grip" (1544) is a good modern motive for a male figure, very right in attitude and in the expression of muscular tension. M. Carpeaux's "Spring" (1509), a nude female figure, nearly in the posture of the Venus Acroupie, placing flowers over her head with the gesture of a wanton, is a very skilful piece of carving spoilt by meretricious taste. Of the most artificial order of sculpture manufacture are Signor Pagani's two ornamental busts, Nos. 1512 and 1513. "Music" (1528) and "Painting" (1529), by M. J. Dalou, are clever but intensely affected. The artist's skill in modelling is more worthily employed in his life-size terra-cotta group called "Paysanne Française" (1540), a young mother preparing to give suck to her hungry little babe. The striking lifelike truth to unselected individual nature is much more acceptable in terra-cotta than it would be in some materials; and the loving gentleness of the mother will find its way to all hearts. "Parted Friends" (1468), by G. Halse—a shepherd-boy standing beside his dead dog—we shall engrave. Some small terra-cotta works on the central stand have considerable merit, notably Mr. M'Lean's "Science" and "Art," and Mr. J. W. Good's equestrian racing groups "Before" and "After the Race," which are exceedingly spirited.

As usual, however, the great majority of the collection consists of portraits—respecting which our remarks must be brief. Foremost among these is Mr. Woolner's seated statue of Dr. Whewell (1516), for Trinity College, Cambridge, which is conceived and executed in a larger, grander style than any previous work. The statue looks, indeed, almost too ponderous from excess of breadth. In former works the artist was apt to exaggerate characteristic parts of the head, and so produce a partial effect of massiveness, with which the minute surface elaboration was not in harmony. Here the whole is massive, and the surface correspondingly generalised. The work marks a change of principle as well as a step in advance, though the change can hardly be welcomed with consistency by the admirers of Mr. Woolner's early works. The same sculptor sends an able posthumous bust of Professor De Morgan (1549). Count Gleichen's recumbent monumental statue of his relative, the late Sir George F. Seymour (1466), is a work that marks a great advance, and is exceedingly honourable to a sculptor who, if at first he devoted himself to *art en amateur*, is now perfectly justified in presenting his works for critical estimate among professional productions. In truth, he has little to fear from a comparison of this statue with almost anything here. It is simple, grave, and manly in feeling and execution, and the introduction of the Admiral's dress is as appropriate as the harness of the old knightly effigies. The Count has also very clever statuettes of H.S.H. the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (1521) and Sir Hedworth Williamson (1519). Among the busts those of Mr. R. Ansdell, the painter (1526), and Mr. E. Hammond (1561), by Mr. Weekes, are, as usual, distinguished by masterly breadth. Mr. Butler's two busts, and Mr. Brodie's Mrs. Hengh (1530), the same aged lady whom Mr. Millais has painted, are also works above the average. Likewise meritorious, especially as a posthumous portrait, is the late Sir F. Crossley (1570), by Mr. Adams-Acton; the Mr. Budgett (1560), and a capital plaster likeness of Mr. Knight, R.A. (1431), by the same; Mr. P. B. Hall (1579), by the sister of the last-named sculptor, is very creditable as the work of a lady; Mr. Nobel, Mr. Woodington, and Mr. Theed sustain their reputation—the last with a bust of Sir Henry Holland (1580); George Grote (1538), by C. Bacon; Sir W. Stirling Maxwell (1439), by F. J. Williamson; Arthur Helps (1417), by M. Wagmuller; Hiram Powers (1414), by C. F. Fuller (barring the painting thereof); J. M. Whistler, the artist (1410), by J. E. Boehm; Dion Boucicault (1448), by L. A. Malempré; J. H. Foley (1432), the sculptor, whose continual absence we must regret, by T. Brock; alto-relievi by F. S. Westmacott and E. W. Ewing; and contributions by G. G. Adams, J. Kopf, C. Summers, and W. R. Ingram are likewise commended as noteworthy for subject or treatment, or both.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ALDERMAN SIR JAMES DUKE, BART.

Sir James Duke, Bart., senior Alderman of the city of London, died, on the 28th ult., at his seat, Laughton Lodge, Hawkhurst, Sussex. He was born Jan. 31, 1792, the third son of Mr. John Duke, of Montrose, merchant, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Tait, of the same place. In early life Sir James was for a short time an officer in the Royal Navy, under Admiral Sir John Gore, to whom he was for a time secretary; but, quitting the naval service, he embarked on his commercial career in 1819. He served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1836, in which year, on April 7, he received the honour of knighthood; and in 1840 he was elected Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, a post he held till his death. He became Lord Mayor in 1848; and the following year, on the occasion of the opening of the new Coal Exchange in Lower Thames-street (of which he was a prominent member), was created a Baronet. The Alderman represented Boston in Parliament from 1837 to 1849, and sat for the city of London from the latter year till 1865 (in the Liberal interest), several times in conjunction with Lord John (now Earl) Russell. Last year he held the office of High Sheriff of Sussex, of which county, as well as of Middlesex and Lincolnshire, he was a magistrate, and was Deputy-Lieutenant of the two last mentioned. Sir James was also president of the Hon. Artillery Company, and had received the decoration of Knight of the Legion of Honour. He married, Oct. 30, 1862, Jane Amelia, daughter of the late William Bennett, Esq., of Aberdeen Park, Highbury, by whom, who survives him, he leaves three daughters and a son and successor, now Sir James Duke, second Baronet, who was born June 25, 1865. The Portrait of the late Baronet is from a photograph taken by Maull and Co.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS SOMERS.

The Right Hon. Caroline Harriet, Dowager Countess Somers, died, at 45, Grosvenor-place, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-eight. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, K.G., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarras, and was sister to the late Countesses of Mexborough and Caledon. Her marriage to John, Earl Somers, took place Feb. 4, 1815, and she was left a widow Oct. 5, 1852. By this union the Countess had one son, Charles, present Earl Somers, and four daughters.

GENERAL BUCKLEY.

General Edward Pery Buckley, Colonel 83rd Regiment, died last month at his residence, 12, South Audley-street, aged seventy-six. He was the son of Edward Pery Buckley, Esq., of Minestud Lodge, by Lady Georgiana West, his wife, daughter of John, second Earl Delawarr, and was educated at Harrow, and at the Royal Military College, Marlow. Entering the Army in 1812, Buckley served in the Grenadier Guards in the Peninsula from March, 1813, to the end of the war in the following year, and was present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, and the investment of Bayonne. He shared also in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo and the taking of Peronne. He retired on half pay in 1830. General Buckley had received the Waterloo medal and war medal with two clasps for Nivelle and Nive. From 1833 to 1865 he was representative in Parliament for Salisbury, and from 1837 to 1858 was Equerry to the Queen. His commission as General was dated Aug. 17, 1865, and the same year he became Colonel of the 83rd Regiment. He married, May 13, 1828, Lady Catherine Bouvier, daughter (and only child by his first wife) of William, third Earl of Radnor, and leaves four sons and a daughter.

Through an explosion at the Bryan Hall Colliery, near Wigan, on Saturday morning, six men were killed.

A vacancy has arisen in the representation of South Devon, through the death of Mr. S. T. Kekewich, the senior member.

An attempt was made, last Saturday night, to blow up the bronze statue of Viscount Fitzgibbon at Limerick. A barrel of blasting-powder was placed on the pedestal underneath the figure and ignited by a fuze. The statue was but slightly injured, and the top stone of the pedestal was shifted about an inch. This is the second attempt made to demolish this statue.

One of the best exhibitions yet produced under the auspices of the Bath and West of England Society was opened at Plymouth on Monday. The show of live stock is the greatest the society has ever had, there being 721 entries, a number exceeding the last year's exhibition at Dorchester by 48, and the show at Bristol, the next nearest, by 176.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland began its annual deliberations in Belfast on Monday evening, when an address was delivered by the outgoing Moderator, the Rev. Wm. Johnstone, of Belfast. There was a very large attendance of ministers and elders from all parts of Ireland, and an overflowing audience of the general public. Mr. Johnston was re-elected Moderator.

At a meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture the subject of local taxation has been discussed, and a resolution passed to the effect that the bills introduced by the Government are not calculated materially to remedy the inequalities of local taxation, so justly complained of, and still less to give that relief which a formal decision of the House of Commons has declared to be just and necessary.

Memorial statues of two great men were unveiled on Tuesday. Honouring themselves in honouring the late Earl of Derby, the Lancashire people, by penny subscriptions, have placed a statue of the "Rupert of Debate" in Preston Park. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Noble, and has been sculptured from a single block of Campatella marble, is of the colossal height of 11 ft., and stands on a pedestal measuring 13½ ft. A procession was formed from the Townhall, and the proceedings in front of the memorial were briefly opened by the Mayor; after which Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P., delivered an address, and performed the office of unveiling the statue, amid loud cheers, a salvo, and other sounds of jubilation. Among the speakers were the present Earl and his brother, Mr. F. Stanley, M.P.—While this monument was being uncovered a similar memento of the first Sir Robert Peel was disclosed by Lord Houghton at Huddersfield, the scheme having been delayed upwards of twenty years, in consequence of local differences as to the expenditure of the funds subscribed in 1850. The statue has been provided by public subscription, and stands in St. George's-square, the principal open space in the town. The figure is of white Sicilian marble, and, including the pedestal, is 20 ft. in height. Mr. Thed is the sculptor, and the cost of the pedestal and figure is £1000. The day was a general holiday in Huddersfield.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. R., Philadelphia.—The copies of No. 1 reached us safely. Of No. 2 none have yet arrived.

J. H. Tipton.—An elegant little game. It is marked for insertion.

COLONNA, Delft.—Received with hearty welcome. An acknowledgment shall be forwarded by post shortly.

H. M. T., JUNIOR, NOVICE.—The pressure on our chess space is such that we cannot possibly explain where or why correspondents are wrong in their attempted solutions. When their signature does not appear in the ordinary list, they may take it for granted their attempt is a failure.

A. DE VOGORZA, Paris.—It shall be examined once more. If still found to be wrong, the best course for you, perhaps, will be to choose another theme.

G. M. HURSTON, St. Petersburg.—We cannot reply to such inquiries by letter. You should procure such a treatise as "The Chessplayer's Handbook" (Bell and Daldy, Covent-garden, London), in which you will find a full description of the chess notation in use here, as well as that adopted in France and Germany.

W. H. B.—In the first place White may play 1. B to K R 8th as effectively as 1. B to Q R sq.

SHORTCUT.—Ampie reasons. See notice above to H. M. T., Junior, &c.

J. D. W.—The Problem referred to is perfectly correct. Look at it again.

DARGON.—The result of the second contest between Messrs. Bird and Wisker is given below.

H. K., Wainstead.—They are both very much beneath our standard.

W. NIVEN.—A mere succession of checks in both cases. There is nothing enigmatical in such positions.

G. M. W.—The address of the editor of the new *American Chess Magazine* is—Mr. G. Reinhold, 323, Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1526 have been received from Levy—M. P.—H. D. S.—L. G. B.—J. Sowden—W. Furnival—Euclid—Je ne sais pas—A. D. Gilbert—H. Paquet—M. B. Reynolds—D. O. W.—Clara—Croskey—T. W.—Canterbury—W. Airey—T. W. Morris—W. F. Payne—F. H. of Mona—D. W. O.—Peter Simple—G. M. E.—Box—East Marden—D. A. of Dublin—A. A.—Digory—Sindbad—L. M. E.—Derry—F. P. E.—Q. E. D.—Percy.

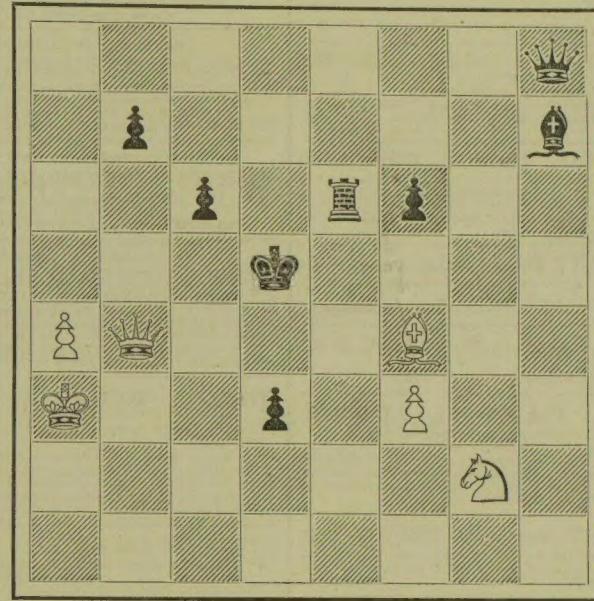
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1527.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K B 5th Any move. 2. Gives mate.

## PROBLEM NO. 1528.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



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These Ministers who have not yet replied to the invitation of the Council are earnestly solicited to do so, and those who, by accident, omitted, may not have received the invitation of the Council, are requested to write to the Secretary, W. H. RAMSEY, Esq., at the Mansion House, who will forward Bills for Notice Boards and all necessary papers for the use of the co-operating Ministers.

**HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 15.** CONTRIBUTIONS to this FUND will be received by the LORD MAYOR and Treasurer at the MANSION HOUSE up to the 20th inst.

June 1, 1873. W. H. RAMSEY, Secretary.

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